The History of King's Hall, Compton 1874~1972





The History of King's Hall, Compton 1874-1972



by
Elizabeth Hearn Milner

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To my family

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AUTHOR'S NOTE TO THE PUBLISHED EDITION

I first saw King's Hall in August of 1972, my first month in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. Immediately my imagination was awakened by the magnificent old Tudor structure built in such an unlikely spot. I could not stop wondering who had been responsible for the building of the college. I soon learned that nothing comprehensive had been written about the school to satisfy my curiosity.

During the summer of 1975, women's year, I formally submitted "The History of King's Hall, Compton 1874-1972" as my thesis topic for a graduate degree at Bishop's University, Lennoxville. I had been searching for a topic concerned with women, and one that would provide an opportunity for original research. I also desired to make a small contribution to the history of education in Canada and the history of the English-speaking people of Quebec. The history of the girls' college in Compton seemed to satisfy all of these requirements.

The writing of the history of King's Hall (Compton Ladies' College) was not an easy task. Not everyone whom I approached shared my concern about preserving the school's history. The material researched was so varied in nature, as can be seen from the bibliography and footnotes, that a great deal of work and organization was necessary. The numerous interviews were time-consuming and often those interviewed gave differing accounts about events or people which made further research necessary in order to clarify a point. Material had to be gathered from all over the world which meant writing close to a hundred letters. Sometimes several letters were necessary to establish a single small fact. Mail strikes often delayed writing and responses or made another letter necessary.

Many people gave me assistance far beyond what I asked. I only wish that I could thank personally the many individuals, researchers, librarians, clergymen, and archivists who did that little bit of extra work that often provided a clue or an answer. There were wonderful moments of exhilaration only a researcher knows, such as finding the 1877 Clerical Guide and Churchman's Directory in the archives of the Anglican Church in Toronto. This volume provided me with a few lines about Rev. Joseph Dinzey and made a beginning for research about him. Eventually, I located his grandaughter Mrs. James P. Hall in Norwell, Massachusetts, and we visited together as old friends, although we had never met before. It is exciting for me to know that Mrs. Hall is taking copies of the material that I collected and wrote about her grandfather to both Saba and St. Bartholomew in the West Indies. Through the Sisters of St. John the Baptist, Clewer, Windsor, England, I located Miss Helena Taylor, the writer of the history of St. Stephen's High School (1882-1934), the school where Miss Gena Smith (King's Hall Headmistress 1901-1905) had been a student, staff member, and Headmistress. Miss Taylor put me in contact with Miss Violet Truman, Miss Smith's friend throughout her entire life. Miss Truman supplied me with the photographs of Miss Smith and Miss White, Miss Smith's assistant. Without her aid it is doubtful that early photographs of these women would have been located. It was also most exciting to find with Miss Margot Graham's help, the Compton Ladies' College Ledger of 1886-1901, an early galley print, and the 1929 school magazine. Unfortunately this material came into my hands after the history was finished and that meant the re-writing of several chapters. Miss Graham and I also discovered Mrs. Doris (Vernon) Richardson who attended Compton Ladies' College from 1896 until Christmas of 1899. Mrs. Richardson had lived at Maplehurst with her grandmother, Mrs. Bliss, the school's housekeeper from 1895 to 1899. Mrs. Richardson identified Mrs. Amelia Brouse (Headmistress

1895-1901) in an old photograph provided by Mr. James Winder of Lennoxville.

The Jarvis letters, which include correspondence from Rev. Joseph Dinzey to Mr. William Jarvis, a prominent barrister of St. John, New Brunswick, as well as letters from Lucy, Mary and Helen Jarvis, students at Compton Ladies' College during its first years, were not discovered until January, 1979. They were uncovered through chance circumstances and tenuous evidence. I am indebted to Mrs. Janet Zimmerman of Toronto, Mrs. R. FitzRandolph of Fredericton, New Brunswick and Mrs. Philip Ross-Ross of Lancaster, Ontario for their assistance and their permission to use the letters. Unfortunately the letters were uncovered after my thesis was printed and bound. On the other hand, this permitted me to make a lengthy and less formal addition to Chapter Two of the book about the life at Compton Ladies' College during its formative years. These letters were offered to King's Hall in the 1930's and fortunately the school did not take the letters. Had the letters been accepted at that time I would never have had access to them as I was not allowed to research any material at King's Hall.

The writing of the history of King's Hall may seem an unusual topic for someone who neither attended nor taught at the school. Yet, possibly only someone from outside the physical walls of the school, with no personal ties or emotional attachments to persons or events at any given time, can present an overall objective view of the ninety-six years of the college. In one sense the history of King's Hall is a modest history of a small school in a small town in Quebec's Eastern Townships, but, in another sense it is a history of much broader movements that led to changes in women's education and changes in the roles of women within the total spectrum of society.

Many of the women who provided material for the thesis indicated that they wished to see the completed work. I in-

itially planned to make a few photocopies for them. This would have been simply the thesis without additions or photographs. Miss Graham, Alumni Secretary of B.C.S., felt strongly that all alumni members should be informed about the history. It was through her interest and concern, that it be made available to anyone who wished to have a copy, that it was decided to print and disperse the thesis, with photographs, at cost. On December 11, 1978 the Senate of Bishop's University, Lennoxville, formally accepted the thesis for my graduate degree and granted permission for it to be published. Professor Alan W. Jones, my thesis advisor, kindly offered to assist Miss Graham and myself with the final decisions about the printing.

The published version of "The History of King's Hall, Compton 1874-1972" is essentially the same as the thesis. A third map, photographs and accompanying descriptions, additional material to Chapter Two, and a third appendix, however, have been added. The third map entitled "Property of King's Hall - 1936" was added because I learned through talking to many Old Girls that they were not aware of the extensive acreage of the school. The map included was scaled down from a surveyor's map. It shows clearly the extent of the land acquired by King's Hall.

Photographs were not necessary in order to fulfill the requirements of the thesis I submitted, but the addition of them brings the history to life. I also discovered a few unique pictures that I wanted very much to share with others who might be interested in seeing them. It was impossible to present a complete picture coverage of all events and all people mentioned in the thesis. It was also unnecessary to do this since numerous excellent photographs of students, school activities, head girls, staff members and school principals from 1930 to 1972 may be found in both "Per Annos" and the "Memorial Magazine" of 1972. The main object of including photographs in the book was to preserve the rare pictures that were found and to record in photographs the buildings that once played a part

in the life of the school. The final page of photographs was included for those who read the history but who are not at all familiar with the school buildings. A number of the pictures in chapters two and three appear to be printed from the only photographs that exist.

The addition of a third appendix entitled "King's Hall, Compton 1972-1979" was suggested by Dr. Wayne Hall, past Dean of the Faculty of Education, McGill University, the external reader of my thesis. He felt that the concluding date of the thesis, 1972, should not be imposed on the book, and that the story of the college should be completed up to the time of printing. This seemed to be a most appropriate suggestion since so many Old Girls of King's Hall would be interested in a brief summary of the years from 1972 to 1979.

The readers of this history must remember that it was written as a thesis and that it was necessary to write in a formal style and adhere to the required format and academic standards. This effort may prompt alumni and other interested parties to gather and forward more material to the Archives of B.C.S. and K.H.C. housed at B.C.S. in Lennoxville, Quebec. This will mean the preservation of further quantities of historical information, and perhaps a companion volume of anecdotes and memorabilia can be printed in the future, making a truly complete record of Compton Ladies' College and King's Hall, Compton.

E.H.M.
March 1979

PREFACE

Initially, the intention of this thesis was to present a history of the changing educational theories and practices at King's Hall, Compton (Compton Ladies' College). Research, in written records, showed that frequently the academic life at the college took second place to the economic struggle to preserve the institution. Physical alterations or additions to the school often revealed the educational changes at the college in the way of additions to curriculum, changes in teaching methods, and general progress in academic endeavours. Similarly, the experiences and personalities of those managing the college are reflected in the type and quality of the education provided. Strong women with definite aims and abilities to encourage and challenge brought stability, prestigious board members, good staff, full enrollment and a far-reaching reputation for the school. The opposite brought crises.

At the present time, it is difficult to fully examine and evaluate the school's final four years. Much controversy and emotionalism are evident when these years are researched. Yet, it is imperative that the history be written at present in order to preserve the material that is available at this time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

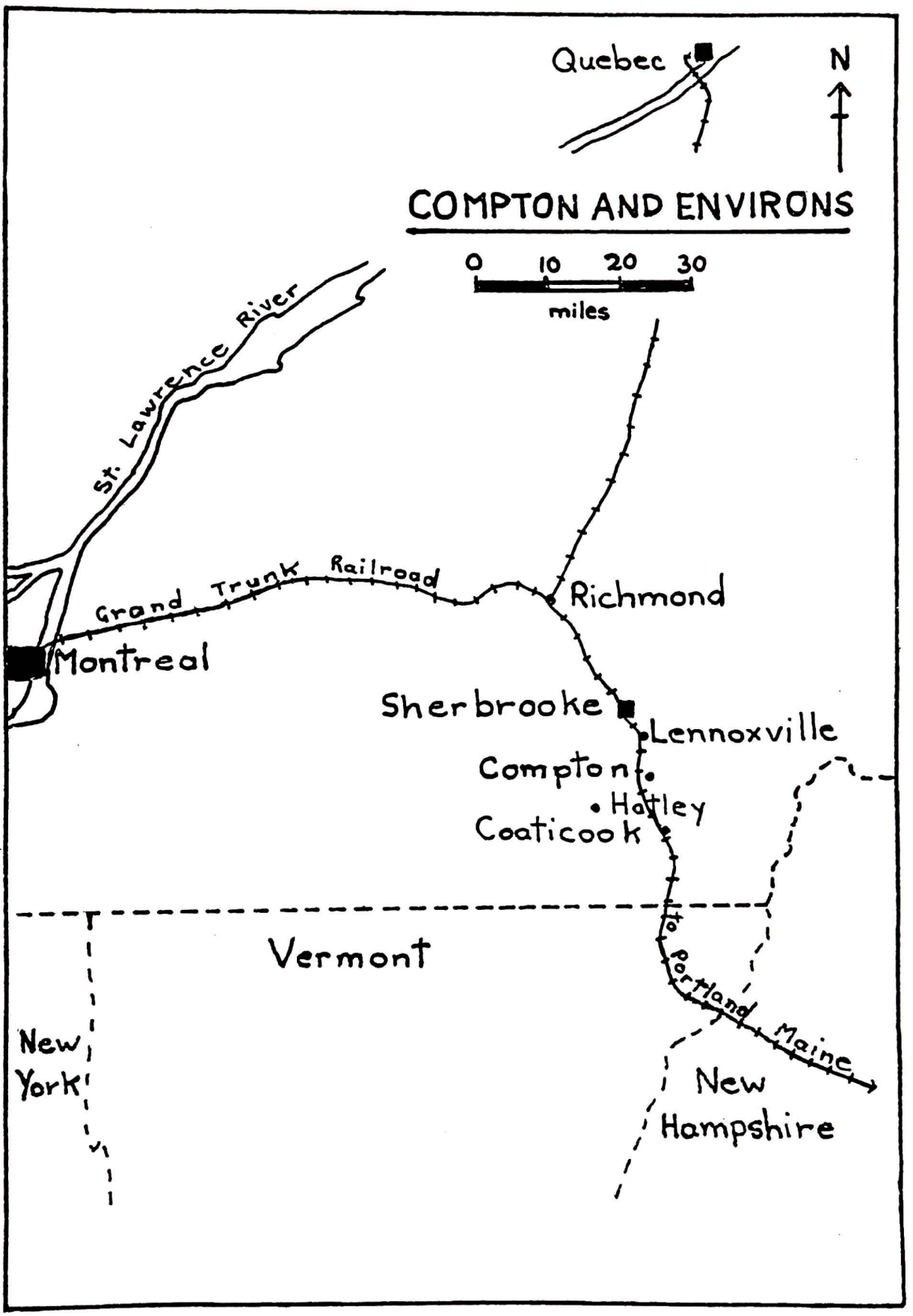
This is a time when serious attempts should be made to record the social history of the English people of the Eastern Townships of Quebec. Most significant to social history are the accounts of the educational institutions. King's Hall, Compton, existed as a residential educational institution for ninety-six years and therefore its story deserves to be researched and recorded academically. Unfortunately, the business manager of the school at present refused to permit access to the historical material housed at the school. There is, therefore, imprecise knowledge as to what records exist there and the information and clues that might have been found by a researcher in records that appear useless to the layman. My thanks go to the many people that made requests on my behalf for the release of the material at King's Hall.

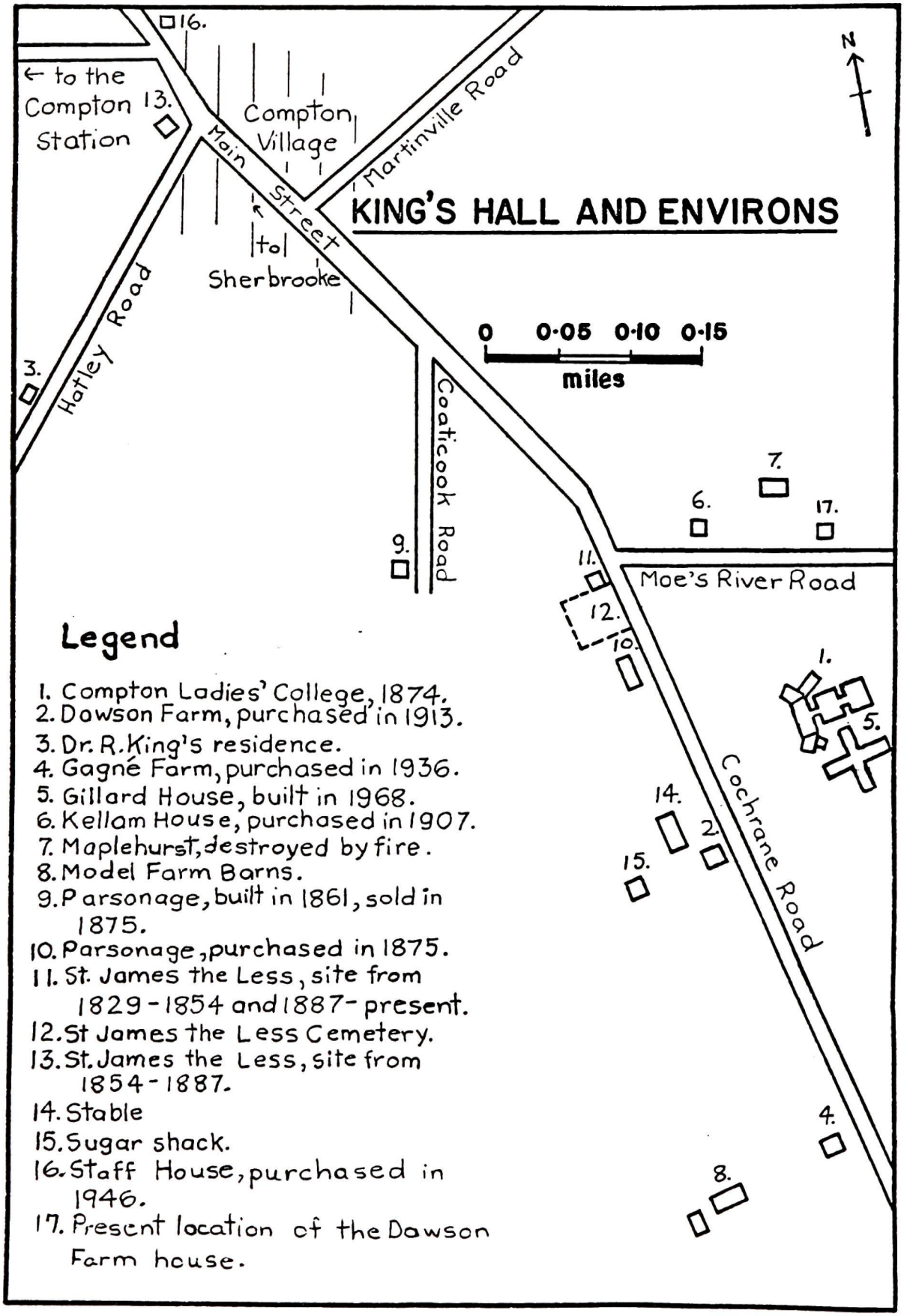
I wish also to thank my faculty advisor, Professor Alan W. Jones, for his guidance and advice on numerous occasions and for editing the manuscript. I also wish to thank Margot Graham, the Alumni Secretary of Bishop's College School, for her interest, support, and for typing the manuscript. My appreciation is also extended to the many King's Hall teachers and Old Girls who permitted interviews, corresponded with me and shared all sorts of memorabilia. In particular I wish to mention here Dr. A.E. Gillard, Mlle. O. Cailteux, Miss M. Morris, Miss D. Hewson, Rev. D.F.M. Roberts and Miss D. Kidd, members of the college staff; as well as Miss F. Molony, Miss I.C. Nesbitt, Mrs. M.A. Fuller, Mrs. D. Pringle, Mrs. C. Turner, Miss D. Dutton, and Miss G. Parrock, past students of King's Hall.

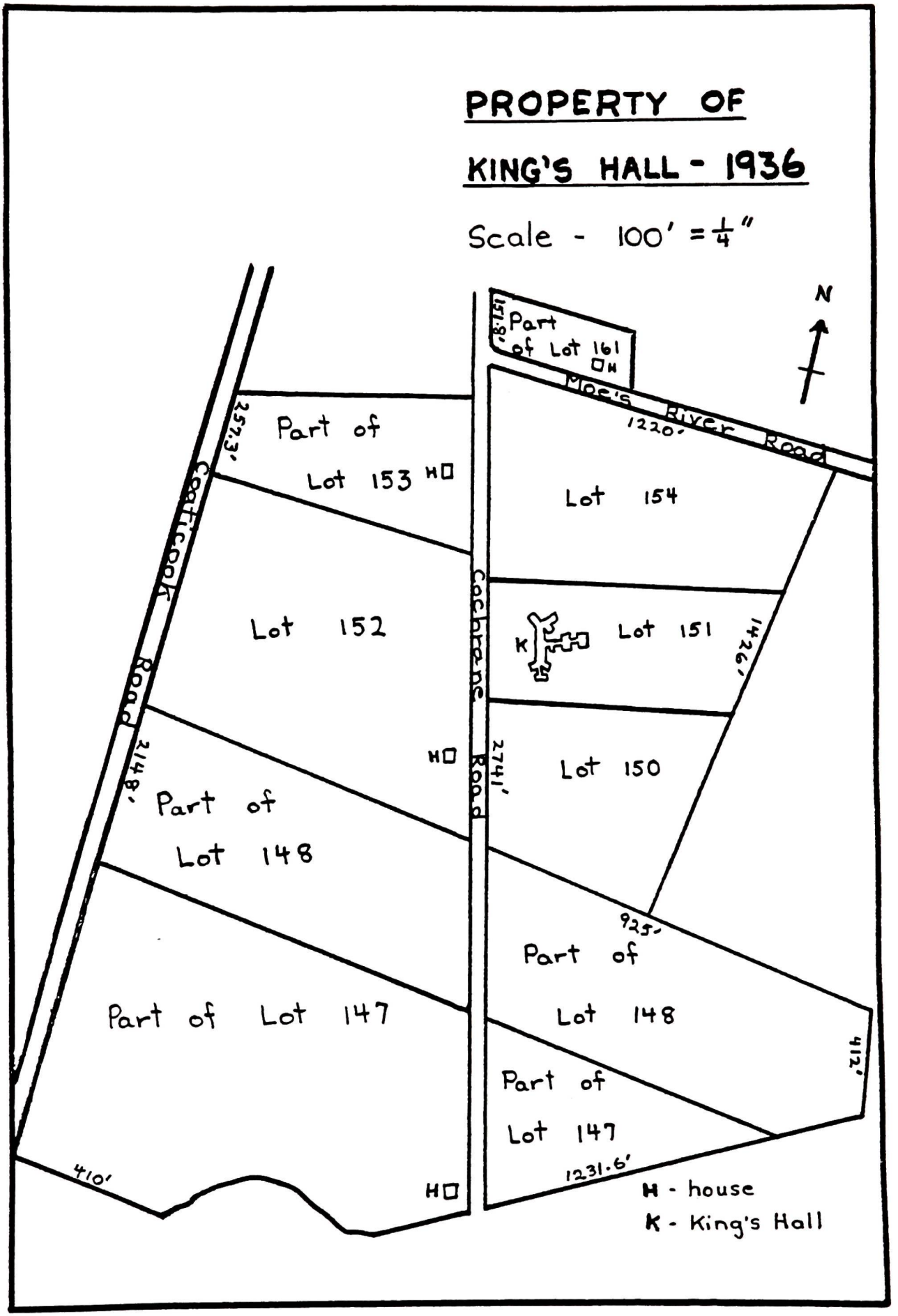
Special thanks go to Mrs. J.P. Hall, the grandaughter of

Rev. Joseph Dinzey, Dr. J.D. Jefferis and Mr. J.D. Cowans. Mrs. Hall provided interesting insight into her grandfather's early life in the West Indies and final years in New England. Dr. J.D. Jefferis had carefully preserved his inspection reports of King's Hall from 1944 to 1968. Mr. J.D. Cowans, Headmaster of Bishop's College School, gave me the initial support I needed when I selected my thesis topic and also gave me assistance with the completion of chapter eight.

It is impossible in these acknowledgements to mention all those who gave me help. A full list of interviews, correspondence, newspapers, archives and church records consulted is provided in the bibliography.


Quebec
N
COMPTON AND ENVIRONS
0 10 20 30
miles
St. Lawrence River
Grand Trunk Railroad
Richmond
Montreal
Sherbrooke
Lennoxville
Compton
Hatley
Coaticook
Vermont
to Portland Maine
New York
New Hampshire


KING'S HALL AND ENVIRONS
N
16.
← to the Compton Station
13.
Compton Village
Martinville Road
Main Street
to Sherbrooke
Hatley Road
3.
0 0·05 0·10 0·15
miles
Coaticook Road
9.
7.
6.
17.
11.
Moe's River Road
12.
10.
1.
5.
Cochrane Road
14.
2.
15.
4.
8.
Legend
1. Compton Ladies' College, 1874.
2. Dawson Farm, purchased in 1913.
3. Dr. R. King's residence.
4. Gagné Farm, purchased in 1936.
5. Gillard House, built in 1968.
6. Kellam House, purchased in 1907.
7. Maplehurst, destroyed by fire.
8. Model Farm Barns.
9. Parsonage, built in 1861, sold in 1875.
10. Parsonage, purchased in 1875.
11. St. James the Less, site from 1829-1854 and 1887-present.
12. St James the Less Cemetery.
13. St. James the Less, site from 1854-1887.
14. Stable
15. Sugar shack.
16. Staff House, purchased in 1946.
17. Present location of the Dawson Farm house.


PROPERTY OF
KING'S HALL - 1936
Scale - 100' = 1/4"
N
Part of Lot 161
H
151.8'
Moe's River Road
1220'
Part of
Lot 153
H
252.3'
Lot 154
Lot 152
Lot 151
K
1426'
Cochrane Road
Coutts Cook Road
H
2148'
2741'
Lot 150
Part of
Lot 148
925'
Part of Lot 147
Part of
Lot 148
412'
Part of
Lot 147
410'
1231.6'
H
H - house
K - King's Hall

CHAPTER ONE

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO THE FOUNDING OF COMPTON LADIES' COLLEGE

There appear to be three reasons for the establishment of an Anglican girls' college in Compton, Quebec, in 1874:

1. The nature of the settlement of the Eastern Townships of Quebec,
2. The changing attitude toward the education of women during the years from 1830 to 1870,
3. The lack of educational facilities considered suitable for girls by the clergy and well-to-do Anglican laity in Compton County and the surrounding region in the eighteen seventies.

The Nature of the Settlement of the Eastern Townships of Quebec

Early settlement in the Eastern Townships was sparse and scattered but by 1793 established populations could be found in Bolton and Compton Townships.[1] The Eastern Townships were settled for the most part by Loyalists, New England farmers and settlers from Great Britain.[2]

Arthur Lower, writing generally about Loyalists, states that to the minds of many such settlers their allegiance to the British King, the British flag and the Church of England was

[1]Louise Pigot, "The Geographical Aspects of Population in Five Counties of Quebec's Eastern Townships," (B.A. thesis, Bishop's University, 1975), p. 14.

[2]Ibid., p. vii.

indivisible. That is not to say that every Loyalist was a member of the Anglican Church, but "significant Loyalists were." These were "the leaders and...it was taken for granted that the Church of England would be the Church of New British America."[3] In the Canadian bush they visualized new colonies free from sectarianism, "of pure religion and undefiled, that is, they must be Anglican."[4]

Though the Loyalists were not, as sometimes thought, a homogeneous élite group of well-educated patriotic Anglicans, there is no doubt that in the Eastern Townships the majority of them subscribed to that church.[5] In 1827 the census of Canada recorded for Sherbrooke County, Quebec, which included Compton County until 1853,[6] five Anglican Churches and one Catholic Church.[7]

In 1831 the census of Canada recorded population by religion. Sherbrooke County, at that time, had a population of 7,897. Catholics numbered 747, Church of England members 1,101, Church of Scotland members 120, Presbyterians 200, Methodists 172, Baptists 153, and other denominations 4,354. The religion of 1,050 residents was not given.[8]

In 1844 the Church of England was still the leading denomination numerically. The total population recorded in the census was 13,579 for Sherbrooke County. Baptists num-

[3]Arthur R.M. Lower, Canadians in the Making, (Toronto: Longmans, Green and Co., 1958), p. 137.

[4]Ibid.

[5]G.N.D. Evans, ed., The Loyalists, (Vancouver: The Copp Clark Publishing Co., 1968), pp. 17-18.

[6]L.S. Channell, History of Compton County, (Cookshire: L.S. Channell, 1896), p. 33.

[7]Census of Canada 1665 to 1871, Vol. 1V, (Ottawa: I.B. Taylor, 1876), p. 95, Table I.

[8]Census of Canada 1665 to 1871, Vol. 1V, p. 109, Table III.

bered 1,410, Catholics 1,990, Church of England members 3,269, Congregationalists 1,621, British Wesleyans 881, Canadian Wesleyans 87, Episcopalians 106, other Methodists 85, Church of Scotland members 1,124, Presbyterians 101, and other denominations 1,691. The religion of 1,214 residents was not given.[9]

The first church established in the Compton area was Anglican. Rev. Charles J. Stewart, later Bishop of Quebec (1826-1836) came from his St. Armand mission established in 1807[10] to the Compton region in 1810.[11] Regular services with Stewart officiating began between 1812 and 1815.[12]

In 1815 Jonathan Draper and Cyrus Warner, both of Compton, gave eleven acres in Compton on Cochrane Road for the site of an Anglican church.[13*] From 1819 to 1829 Rev. Thomas Johnston served the Compton community and during his incumbency the first Compton Anglican Church was planned. With a grant of 125 pounds from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,** the building of the church began. Rev. C. Jackson (1829-1840) superintended the venture. The first resident incumbent followed in 1840. He was Rev. C.P. Reid who remained at St. James the Less, as the Compton Church was named, until 1854.[14]

In 1854 the church was relocated at the corner of Main Street on the Hatley Road in the village of Compton.*** From

[9]Ibid., pp. 146-147, Table II.

[10]Thomas R. Millman, The Life of Charles James Stewart, (St. Thomas: The Sutherland Press Ltd., 1953), p. 15. [11]Ibid.

[12]Channell, History of Compton County, p. 170.

[13]St. James the Less, Minutes, courtesy Mr. R. Nichols, Compton.

[14]Channell, History of Compton County, p. 170.

*See Maps Compton and Environs, King's Hall and Environs, pp.xiv,xv.

**Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts will be abbreviated S.P.G. hereafter.

***See Map of King's Hall and Environs p. xv.

1854 to 1858 Rev. Aaron R. Allen was rector, followed by Rev. William Richmond, who lived in the first parsonage built in 1861 on the Coaticook Road directly behind the present Church.* Rev. John Kemp followed in 1863, until 1870.[15] Then Rev. Joseph Dinzey arrived, the eventual founder of the Compton Anglican girls' school, called later King's Hall.

Having sketched the settlement of the area it is necessary now to examine the attitudes of the settlers toward education at the time. Anglicans in New England had been "convinced that education was the responsibility of the Church, of the home, and of charity and philanthropy."[16]

> "Wherever the Anglican went, he was likely to be a defender of upper class English ideals and institutions, and he held tenaciously to the belief that education was a private or religious function and no proper concern of the state."[17]

As early as 1709 private schools along the lines of the British Latin Grammar School were established in New England, and by 1739 both boys' and girls' schools were available providing a very broad curriculum.[18]

Once established in the Eastern Townships, Loyalists, no doubt, wanted similar education made available for their children. Before 1850, while Anglicans were still in the lead numerically, two Anglican institutions were established for young men in Lennoxville, Quebec: the Classical School in 1837, and the University of Bishop's College in 1845. Both institutions were founded as a result of the efforts of Rev. Lucius

[15] St. James the Less, Minutes.

[16] Newton Edwards, Herman G. Richey, The School in the American Social Order, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1963), p. 7.

[17] Ibid., p. 12. [18] Ibid., pp. 108-109.

*See Map of King's Hall and Environs p. xv.

Doolittle (Dolittle) and Bishop George Jehosophat Mountain, third Bishop of Quebec (1836-1863).

Rev. Lucius Doolittle came from Lyndon, Vermont. He had attended Burlington College, now called the University of Vermont, and "had witnessed the rise of a great number of Liberal Arts colleges organized under the auspices of religious denominations."[19] In 1827 Doolittle came to Charleston,* Quebec, to prepare for ordination as an Anglican clergyman under the rector, Rev. T. Johnson. Bishop Charles James Stewart covered Lucius Doolittle's expenses. In 1828 and 1829, respectively, Doolittle was ordained Deacon and Priest. He then served the missions of Paspebiac and New Carlisle, before becoming the fourth missionary of the St. James parish of Lennoxville and Sherbrooke.[20] In 1838 Rev. Lucius Doolittle received an honorary M.A. from Burlington College, Burlington, Vermont.[21] In 1837 Doolittle began the Lennoxville Grammar School for boys, also known as the Classical School. The school ran until 1854 and then closed, but re-opened in 1857 as the Junior Department of the University of Bishop's College. In 1876 this school was incorporated as a separate institution and was given the name Bishop's College School.[22]**

Bishop George Jehosophat Mountain was greatly concerned about the need for Anglican educational institutions in Quebec even before he became Bishop. In 1834-1835, Bishop G.J. Mountain proposed that a grammar school be opened in Montreal.[23]

[19] D.C. Masters, Bishop's University : The First Hundred Years, (Toronto: Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd., 1950), p. 10.

[20] Archives, University of Vermont, Waterman Building. [21] Ibid.

[22] Archives, Bishop's College School, courtesy Mr. Graham Patriquin.

[23] D.C. Masters, Bishop's University : The First Hundred Years, p. 9.

*Charleston - Charleston, Ouebec, is now called Hatley.

**Bishop's College School will be abbreviated B.C.S. hereafter.

In 1839 his plans for a Divinity College, in the Diocese of Quebec, came one step closer to becoming a reality as the S.P.G. voted 200 pounds per annum toward the maintenance of such an institution.[24]

For the location of the Divinity College, Three Rivers was first considered. A building there, formerly used as a monastery, appeared to be suitable for such a purpose. Rev. Lucius Doolittle, however, convinced Bishop G.J. Mountain that Lennoxville should be the site. He had interested men such as Edward Hale and Lieutenant-Colonel William Morris in the enterprise, and they were willing to support the project with both land and money provided that the college was established in the Lennoxville - Sherbrooke area. Besides this, Doolittle could promise financial assistance of three thousand pounds. He also persuaded the Bishop that by locating the college in Lennoxville it would have a central position in the English-speaking Eastern Townships, where there was a great need for higher education for the young men. The fact that Doolittle had already begun Lennoxville Grammar School in 1837 added impetus to the final selection of Lennoxville as the site for the Anglican College.[25*]

The presence of these two institutions illustrates the strength of the Anglicans, in the denominational lead in the area before 1850. The location of these institutions in Lennoxville, merely twelve miles from Compton, influenced the selection of the site for an Anglican girls' college.

Although Anglicans were still predominant in the Eastern Townships in 1850, in the ensuing decades they ceased to be so.

[24] Ibid., p. 10.

[25] Ibid., pp. 10-11.

*Anglican College - This was the University of Bishop's College granted its charter in 1853.

It is necessary to examine this relative decline in order to understand the milieu in which the Compton girls' school was founded. First, the Church of England in Canada derived less support from the Clergy Reserves than anticipated. One-seventh of the land, granted in each township of the Eastern Townships, had been held back from settlement in order to provide funds for the support of the Protestant Clergy.[26] These Clergy Reserves were designed to strengthen and support the Anglican Church but somehow the curious word Protestant crept into the wording of this land arrangement.[27] Its presence meant a diffusion of resources among all denominations and prevented a continuing growth of the Anglican establishment.

Second, diverse groups of settlers were enticed into the area by the British American Land Company. In 1834 the British American Land Company received its charter, and the proposal of its promoters in 1825 was at last accepted. This proposal was to purchase all the ungranted Crown Reserves in the surveyed townships of Lower Canada and one-half or all of the Clergy Reserves.[28] The company secured control of 847,661 acres, mostly located in the Eastern Townships, at a cost of 120,000 pounds, payable in ten years.[29] The objective of the company was to bring into the Townships hard working farmers from England, Scotland and Ireland to settle and improve the land in the region. The settlers who arrived were of various denominations and this influx contributed once again to the end of Anglican dominance.

[26] Arthur R.M. Lower, Colony to Nation: A History of Canada, (London: Longmans Canada Ltd., 1964), p. 128.

[27] Ibid., pp. 128-129.

[28] W.T. Easterbrook, Hugh G.T. Aitken, Canadian Economic History, (Toronto: Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd., 1956), p. 276.

[29] Ibid.

Third, the railway came to the Eastern Townships, including Compton County, in 1853, and in its wake came French settlers. The French had been bitter about the railway, fearing its construction would bring more British, Protestant, immigrants to the area.

> "Ironically enough it turned out to be the device by which the French began shoving the English population out of the Townships for in 'developing' its holdings, the Company started that ingress of French which has converted the Townships into a French countryside."[30]

Fourth, the American Civil War caused a further diversity of population. Many who came were referred to as Skedaddlers, for they had come north to escape the draft. Politically they were Republicans, and in religion, a mixed group. Some remained in Canada, while others returned to America at the close of the civil war.

For these reasons, from 1850 on, the proportion of the Anglican population to the total population of the Townships decreased. "The hold of the Church of England over colonial life had been broken and even Methodists became accepted if not acceptable."[31] The Protestant sects in the area were numerous enough to object to Anglican domination in the public system. Referring to British North America as a whole, William B. Hamilton writes,

> "Traces of British heritage are more difficult to identify after 1840. By that time it was becoming clear that no colony would tolerate the imposition of an Anglican monopoly in education, and North American answers were increasingly sought and followed as new problems arose."[32]

[30] Lower, Colony to Nation: A History of Canada, p. 192.

[31] Lower, Canadians in the Making, p. 237.

[32] J. Donald Wilson, Robert M. Stamp, Louis-Philippe Audet, Canadian Education: A History, (Scarborough: Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd., 1970), p. 39.

The loss of predominance in the community must have been particularly distressing to Loyalists who "had come to Canada for the main chance hoping, incidentally to dominate the French."[33] In the 1850's they found themselves neither dominating the French nor the other Protestant sects.

Anglicans looked askance at other denominations. Bishop Jacob Mountain (1749-1825) referred to the Protestant sects as "a set of ignorant enthusiasts."[34]

> "Mountain entertained the views common to almost every Anglican clergyman of the day: the degeneration of the established church in finding itself so unfavourably situated in comparison with the Catholics; the mortification of having to endure a rival bishop. 'How can there be two bishops of one city?' he enquires - and the dangers to the faith and state of having masses of people who put allegiance to a foreign potentate, the pope, ahead of their allegiance to the rightful sovereign."[35]

Anglicans divided themselves, not only from the French Catholics, but also from the other Protestant sects. As Arthur Lower states, "Historically the main line of division in the English speaking world has been incidentally rational, basically denominational, that is Anglicans against other Protestants."[36]

During the period of Anglican dominance in the Eastern Townships the antecedents of Bishop's College School and the University of Bishop's College were established. The founding of Compton's Anglican girls' school came at a time when Anglican dominance was finished. Its development quite

[33] Lower, Canadians in the Making, p. 123.

[34] Ibid., p. 160.

[35] Ibid., p. 130.

[36] Ibid., p. 98.

possibly was an affirmation on the part of Anglican clergy and laity of their educational position.

The Changing Attitude Toward the Education of Women During the Years from 1830 to 1870

Equal education for both sexes came earlier and more easily in the United States than in England. A new freedom was possible in the United States as they were "not bound by tradition, they provided instruction to girls at the secondary level as well as in the common branches."[37] Separate institutions were sometimes established for girls, but quite often girls were taught in separate female departments of the academies.[38]

Until the academies were established there was little education for girls beyond the rudiments, and most education following the common school was along the lines of a finishing school. Many agreed with the sentiment that "overtaxing the weaker female intellect would lead to decay of the moral qualities."[39] On the other hand many desired secondary education for girls as can be seen by a particular case in Boston where a private girls' school opened in 1826 providing one hundred and twenty places for girls. Three hundred girls applied for entrance and in the following year, before their graduation, four hundred and twenty-seven more applied.[40] It was becoming the conviction of many that education should be for all children, girls and boys. "This led to the

[37] Edwards, Richey, The School in the American Social Order, p. 247.

[38] Ibid.

[39] Ibid., p. 358.

[40] Ibid., p. 359.

establishment of high schools for girls, although these schools were often inferior and not so highly regarded as those provided for boys."[41]

Some of the newly-founded seminaries and colleges, however, were comparable to the better mens' colleges and offered "a more solid education than their counterparts in England."[42] These were: Troy Seminary founded by Emma Willard in 1814 in Middlebury, Vermont, and located in Troy in 1821; Mount Holyoke in South Hadley, 1837; and Rockford College, 1849. Before 1860, sixty or more women's colleges were established and some were eventually chartered at full collegiate rank.[43] The first university permitted to grant degrees to women in the United States was the Female College of Mississippi in 1838. Wesleyan Female Academy in Macon, Georgia, followed. The degrees granted by Van Doren's College for Young Ladies in Lexington, Kentucky, raise some doubts about its curriculum. For example, they granted the degrees M.I. (Mistress of Instruction), M.M. (Mistress of Music) and M.P.L. (Mistress of Polite Literature).[44]

More important in equalizing the curriculum for men and women was the co-educational movement at the secondary and university levels in the mid-west of the United States. In 1833, Oberlin College was established in Ohio as a co-educational university. Antioch, also co-educational, was founded in Ohio in 1852, and Rockford in Illinois followed in 1853.[45] All state universities founded after 1850 were co-educational,

[41] Ibid., p. 358.

[42] A.D.C. Peterson, A Hundred Years of Education, (London: Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd., 1960), p. 152.

[43] Edwards and Richey, The School in the American Social Order, p. 367.

[44] Ibid., p. 368.

[45] Seymour Kurtz, ed., The New York Times Encyclopedic Almanac 1970, (New York: New York Times, 1970), pp. 522-533.

and those previously founded, shortly became co-educational. Indiana University admitted women in 1868, followed by Michigan in 1870, Mississippi in 1882 and North Carolina in 1896.[46] In the eastern states women's universities with excellent academic standards developed in keeping with the established private elementary and secondary schools of the east.

The equalization of education for both sexes at the secondary and university levels in the United States created an atmosphere conducive to change in the education of women in Canada as American educational philosophies and practices were transmitted across the Canadian border from New England to Quebec.

The education of women in Canada was affected even more specifically by changes in England. The equalization of women's education to that of men, both in curriculum at elementary and secondary levels, and in admission to university degrees, came later in England than in America. Women's universities did not evolve in England and the struggle developed around entry into the well-established and very traditional men's universities.

In the 1840's a change in thinking began. At this time Swiss and German governesses were receiving training and diplomas for teaching and English governesses wished to see a similar opportunity available for themselves in England. In 1843, the Governesses Benevolent Institution was founded for the purpose of providing this training. F.D. Maurice, a professor at King's College, University of London, whose sister was a governess, became interested in the institution, and with Charles Kingsley and other professors at King's College, founded Queen's College which opened in 1848 offering a series

[46] Edwards and Richey, The School in the American Social Order, p. 368.

of extension lectures for governesses. In 1849, Bedford College for women opened along more academic lines, taking the University College, London, as its model.[47] In 1869 Bedford College received its charter, and Cambridge instituted Higher Local examinations open to women over eighteen.[48]

The two well-known British educators of the nineteenth century, Frances Mary Buss (1827-1895) and Dorothea Beale (1831-1906), both attended Queen's College. Frances Mary Buss assisted her mother in running a private school for girls, and in 1850 this school, under her headship, became North London Collegiate.[49] Dorothea Beale taught at the Clergy Daughter's School in 1857 and in the following year she was appointed Headmistress of Cheltenham Ladies' College, established in 1853.[50]

These two women completely changed the education of girls. Possibly they had read Thoughts on the Education of Daughters, published in 1787, and A Vindication of the Rights of Women, published in 1792, by Mary Wollstonecraft. Both works expressed the belief that both sexes possess equal intellectual ability and therefore should receive equal education.[51] Miss Buss and Miss Beale also believed in these principles and advocated that girls and boys should write the same examinations. At North London Collegiate, Miss Buss introduced French, history, and natural science. At Cheltenham Ladies' College, Miss Beale included history and Latin, and emphasized the teaching of German as a substitute for

[47] H.C. Barnard, A Short History of English Education, (London: University of London Press Ltd., 1947), pp. 183-185.

[48] Ibid.

[49] John William Adamson, English Education 1789-1902, (Cambridge: At the University Press, 1964), p. 284.

[50] H.C. Barnard, A Short History of English Education, p. 188.

[51] Ibid., p. 27.

Classics because of its difficult grammar.[52]

The influence of women's education in the United States on women's education in Canada was general in nature, whereas the influence from England was more precise. Many girls' schools in Canada were patterned partly or entirely upon Cheltenham Ladies' College. One of the functions of this work will be to examine the possible influence of Cheltenham Ladies' College upon the girls' school that began in 1874 in Compton, Quebec.

The Lack of Educational Facilities for Girls in Compton County and the Surrounding Region in the 1870's

Having assessed American and English influence on the development of education for girls and women in Canada, it is now necessary to describe the educational situation in Quebec that led to the founding of the diocesan girls' school in Compton. Before 1760 there were no laws governing education in New France. From 1760 to 1789 education was left to local initiative, and through community concern one-room schools were established throughout Quebec. In 1789 a proposal was made to establish a centralized school system in Quebec for English, French, Protestants and Catholics, and from that time on, it became apparent that a centralized educational system would have to deal with the stormy problem of religious denomination. A series of education acts was introduced beginning in 1801 and by 1846 a workable act provided for a dual system of education for Catholics and Protestants, granting minorities the right to maintain their own schools. This meant that in Canada East, as Quebec was then called, a Protestant or Catholic minority "could withdraw from support of the majority school, elect trustees,and operate a school of their own."[53] They

[52] S.J. Curtis, History of Education in Great Britain, (London: University Tutorial Press Ltd., 1948), p. 172.

[53] Charles E. Phillips, The Development of Education in Canada, (Toronto: W.J. Gage and Co. Ltd., 1957), p. 309.

still received a government grant but were exempted from the taxation for the majority school and were granted the power to collect their own. Given this right, it often became difficult to distinguish public and private schools in Canada East.

By 1846, secondary education of a sort was available in some towns in the Eastern Townships, supported by contributions of subscribers. Academies had been established at Stanstead, Hatley, Shefford, Clarenceville, and Lennoxville, and after 1846 when government grants became more regular, fifteen more academies were established before 1856.[54] By 1850, three had been set up for girls at Cowansville, Melbourne, and Waterloo.[55] Shortly after 1850, however, all academies became co-educational. "Objectors to co-education in the Eastern Townships proposed that for five years Stanstead Academy should receive only young women and that Charleston Academy be restricted to young men, but were voted down."[56]

Taxation for a common school system in Quebec was also a recurring problem. Introduced in 1841, is was made optional and voluntary in 1845. In 1846 taxation was once again introduced, but by 1849 voluntary contribution of an equal amount to the government grant was permitted. Opposition to taxation did not end for more than two decades.[57]

In 1866 the Protestant citizens of Compton County wanted to reaffirm their educational rights to establish and manage their own schools. In view of the 1846 Act this was possibly unnecessary, but with Confederation approaching, reassurance must have seemed necessary. A resolution and petition were drawn up and on March 13, 1867, the petition was presented by Alexander T. Galt (1817-1893) in Parliament. Debates led to

[54] Ibid., p. 196. [55] Ibid., p. 376. [56] Ibid., p. 381.

[57] Wilson, Stamp, Audet, Canadian Education: A History, p. 175.

the right for each provincial legislature to "make laws in relation to Education " while ensuring the rights of denominational schools.[58] The English in Quebec "attempted to develop a school system which would be almost independent of that of the French Catholic majority."[59]

The numerous difficulties such as racial and denominational differences, opposition to school taxes, and demands by groups in Parliament desiring confessional independent education, made it difficult to establish a workable system of state education in Quebec. Private denominational education was much more in keeping with the beliefs of families of Loyalist descent and more recently arrived English settlers who did not feel that the state should be responsible for education.

It is necessary now to examine the private education available for girls in Quebec, since this is what was demanded by many inhabitants. A number of private schools opened and closed in Quebec City and Montreal from 1775 to 1871. The first two schools opened in 1775 and 1783 offered classes in various types of embroidery, dresden work, reading and spelling.[60] In 1795 a school was opened for girls in an apartment of the Bishop's Palace in Quebec City by James Tanswell. It promised to provide "such an Education as they have as yet had no opportunity of receiving in the Schools of this country."[61] A school opened in 1819 in Quebec City taught French "with ease, and fluency in twelve lessons by the 'lographic' method."[62] When Rev. Edmund Wood, founder of Wood's School which eventually became Lower Canada College, arrived in Montreal, Canada, in

[58]The British North America Act, 1867, Section 93.

[59]Wilson, Stamp, Audet, Canadian Education: A History, p. 168.

[60]Phillips, The Development of Education in Canada, p. 93.

[61]Ibid., p. 92. [62]Ibid., p. 93.

1858, he "found his mother conducting a school for girls at 183 Bleury Street."[63] A school opened as late as 1871 in Quebec City offered only embroidery, spelling and reading, a curriculum the same as that of the schools opened in 1775 and 1783.[64]

By far the best private education for girls was found in the Roman Catholic Convent Schools. The Ursuline teaching order established a school in 1642 in Quebec City, and the Sisters of the Congrégation of Notre-Dame began a school in 1659 in Montreal.[65] Half a dozen small schools were opened by this order throughout Quebec, and these included a school in Sherbrooke. A Mrs. Felton* had begun a school in her home in Sherbrooke, in 1853. Mrs. Felton and Father Dufresne, the Priest who came to her school to give religious instruction, obtained permission from the Catholic Church to organize the convent. Permission was granted, collecting and building commenced, and in 1857 the convent school opened with a staff of three sisters sent from Montreal.[66]

Protestants who desired private education for their daughters had two choices: to send their daughters to Montreal or Quebec City to the schools there, or to send their daughters to the Convent School in Sherbrooke. The city schools had numerous drawbacks: many provided no board for their students, their teacher or teachers had often questionable training or none at all, and their curricula were limited and often included no religious instruction. Besides these reasons for

[63] D. Stephen Penton, Non Nobis Solum, (Montreal: The Corporation of Lower Canada College, 1972), p. 19.

[64] Phillips, The Development of Education in Canada, p. 93.

[65] Ibid., p. 16.

[66] Archives, Sisters of the Congrégation of Notre-Dame, Montreal, Quebec, Correspondence, Florence Bertrand, c.n.d., Directrice des Archives, March 12, 1976.

*Mrs. Felton - Mrs. Felton's maiden name was Clara Lloyd. She married William Locker Pickmore Felton, a prominent Sherbrooke lawyer.

avoiding the urban schools, cities were places of disease. In the 1700's and 1800's, typhus, cholera, and smallpox epidemics caused thousands of deaths in Montreal and Quebec City. Cholera epidemics occurred in 1834, 1849, 1851, 1852 and 1854. Typhus killed 10,000 people in Montreal and Quebec City in 1874. As late as 1885, 3,165 people died of smallpox in Montreal alone.[67] It is true that these epidemics generally affected the recent immigrant population in the crowded city centers, but others became ill too, and there was always the fear of being exposed to some disease in the city.

Is it any wonder that in 1858-1859 thirty-three of the girls enrolled in the Sisters of the Congrégation of Notre-Dame Convent School in Sherbrooke were Protestant, and six of this number were boarders.[68] The convent did not record the specific Protestant denomination of these girls, but some must have been Anglican because of the numerous wealthy, influential, Anglican families in the area who desired private girls' education.

As we have seen the Eastern Townships of Quebec was populated by American and British settlers who were traditionally willing to support private education for their children. Private Anglican education for both boys and young men had been taken care of with the building of the Lennoxville Grammar School in 1837, and the founding of Bishop's College in 1845. By 1870 influence, in regard to the education of girls and women, was felt from America and England, and girls' education became a concern of many clergy and laity. Public education was in a confused state, with

[67] Col. William Wood, ed., The Storied Province of Quebec, Vol. II, (Toronto: The Dominion Publishing Co. Ltd., 1931), pp. 1119-1121.

[68] Archives, Sisters of the Congrégation of Notre-Dame, Montreal, Quebec, Correspondence, Florence Bertrand c.n.d., Directrice des Archives, March 12, 1976.

race, language, denomination, and taxation problems preventing a workable school system. The private Protestant schools in existence were in the distant, unhealthy cities, and the education they provided was often questionable. The only local private girls' education was in a Roman Catholic convent school, and Anglican girls were attending that institution.

All these issues coming to a head in the 1870's resulted in the opening of Compton Ladies' College in 1874. Tracing the development of this institution, renamed King's Hall in 1902, will be the subject of this work.

CHAPTER TWO

THE STRUGGLE TO SURVIVE:
THE REVEREND JOSEPH DINZEY 1874-1884

The Reverend Joseph Dinzey, Founder of the School

As no one has collected information about the founder of the Compton Anglican girls' school, a lengthy treatment of his background seems justified. Joseph Dinzey was born into a family of Swedish and Danish descent in St. Bartholomew, West Indies.[1] St. Bartholomew, located north of St. Christopher (St. Kitts) was held at that time by Sweden.[2] Joseph Dinzey's father, Richard Dinzey,[3*] was a respectable, well-known merchant, in Gustavia,[4] the capital and largest settlement on the island. He was instrumental in the erection of the first church on the island, L'Eglise Anglicane, erected in 1853** in Gustavia. A plaque, dedicated to his memory, remains in the simple island church, with the inscription:

> "A faithful friend of Protestant Episcopy,
> to him the professors of the faith in the

[1] Mrs. James P. Hall, grandaughter of Rev. Joseph Dinzey, 18 Stetson Road, Norwell, Massachusetts, U.S.A., Interview, August 26, 1976.

[2] The Royal Commonwealth Society, London, England; St. Bartholomew (Barthelemy) held by Sweden from 1784 to 1877.

[3] Les Amis de St. Bartholomew, June 1973, Vol. 1V, no. 1, Porter Henry, 103 Park Avenue, New York.

[4] House of Nobility, Genealogical Department, Stockholm, Sweden, Correspondence, Mr. Pontus Möller, March 21, 1977.

*Richard Dinzey - Richard Dinzey was born June 5, 1796, Saba, West Indies, and died August 15, 1860. He is buried in St. Jean's Cemetery, St. Bartholomew. (Les Amis de St. Bartholomew, June,1973)

**1853 - This was the same year that Joseph Dinzey entered St. Augustine's to prepare for the ministry.

> island are indebted for the religious privileges they now enjoy, of which this Church erected by his exertions and liberal gift, is a standing proof."[5]

Richard Dinzey had several daughters and four sons. Three of the daughters were named Virginia, Roberta[6] and Robertina.* Robertina married a Swedish nobleman, as did her daughter, Augusta. Richard Burton Dinzey, the eldest son, was born in 1831 and became a merchant like his father. In 1867 he was made a Knight of the Royal Order of Wasa by Carl XV of Sweden.[7] Joseph Dinzey, the founder of Compton Ladies' College, was born in 1833. He had three younger brothers, John Knightly,** Peter, and Charles Dinzey.[8] John Knightly Dinzey became a doctor and remained on St. Bartholomew where he was much revered by the island people.[9] The Dinzey family was considered to be sufficiently important for the family home in Gustavia to be preserved as a museum.[10]

In 1847, when he was fourteen, Joseph Dinzey was sent to Burlington College in New Jersey to complete his preparatory education.[11] Burlington College was an Anglican boys'

[5] Les Amis de St. Bartholomew, June 1973, Vol. 1V, no. 1.

[6] The Advertiser, St. Christopher, West Indies, October 6, 1885.

[7] House of Nobility, Genealogical Dept., Stockholm, Sweden, Correspondence, Mr. Pontus Möller, March 21, 1977.

[8] Letter Richard Dinzey to Joseph Dinzey 1871, in the possession of Mrs. James P. Hall, Norwell, Massachusetts.

[9] The Advertiser, October 6, 1885, Obituary Dr. John K. Dinzey.

[10] Les Amis de St. Bartholomew, June 1973, Vol. 1V, no. 1.

[11] The Hanover Branch, Hanover, Mass., November 28, 1919, Obituary.

*Robertina - Robertina was born in 1823 and died in 1851, giving birth to her daughter, Augusta. (House of Nobility, Stockholm.)

**Dr. John Knightly Dinzey - John Knightly was born in 1837 and died in 1885. His obituary named Roberta and Virginia as living family members. (The Advertiser, October 6, 1885.)

boarding school founded in 1837 by Bishop George Washington Doane, the second Anglican Bishop of New Jersey.[12] Joseph Dinzey remained at this school for four years.[13] In 1853 he entered St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, Kent, England, to prepare for the ministry.[14]

St. Augustine's,* founded in 1848 under a Royal Charter, was a missionary college educating young men for service in the Church of England in the distant dependencies of the British Empire. The three-year programme Joseph Dinzey entered emphasized: scriptural history, Greek, Latin and Hebrew, Christian readings, including the Gospels, the Epistles and the Creed, a study of the Book of Common Prayer and the thirty-nine Articles as well as mathematics, geography and general physical science. The curriculum also included subjects of a more practical nature to prepare the new clergy for the difficulties and hardships they might be forced to endure in their mission posts abroad. In the third year of instruction the men were given a medical course at the local hospital. Practical instruction in various types of manual labour and mechanics was also given.[15] Throughout this part of the programme economy and frugality were stressed and attention was drawn to the use of the locally available resources in particular mission regions.[16] St. Augustine's was closely affiliated with the

[12] Archives, Diocese of New Jersey, St. John's Church, Elizabeth, New Jersey, Rev. D.R. King, archivist.

[13] The Hanover Branch, November 28, 1919.

[14] Archives, St. Augustine's, Canterbury, Kent, England.

[15] Archives, St. Augustine's College, Extracts from St. Augustine's College, "Occasional Papers", Vol. II. [16] Ibid.

*St. Augustine's College - St. Augustine's closed during World War II, re-opened in 1952 as the central college for the Anglican Communion. At present it is used as the fourth year college of King's College, London.

S.P.G. which provided scholarships for young men intending to serve in the mission field.[17]

In 1856, theological studies completed, Joseph Dinzey returned to the West Indies, and on February 23, 1857, he was nominated to be Assistant Curate of St. George's Church, St. Kitts. On February 24, 1857, he was ordained Deacon in St. John's Cathedral by Bishop Daniel Gateward Davis, the first Anglican Bishop of Antigua.[18] He was ordained Priest August 29, 1858, by Bishop S. Rigaud also in St. John's Cathedral, and one year later, on September 8, 1859, he received his license as Curate of Christ Church, Nicola Town and St. Mary's Church, Cayon. He remained only one year in this post and then moved to St. John's, Antigua, as Curate of St. Luke's Chapel. He arrived at St. Luke's on September 4, 1860, and resigned on November 12, 1860, and left the diocese.[19] Something must have prompted Dinzey's resignation after only two months and twelve days at St. Luke's Chapel. Records unfortunately do not reveal the circumstances of his resignation. Perhaps he simply desired to return to England and a post became available. This may well be the case, as in 1861 he became Curate of Axminster, Devon.[20] In August of 1863 he moved to Surrey, and became Curate of Weybridge. He remained in Weybridge until June of 1864.[21] His next post brought him to Canada as Curate of St. George's Church, St. Catharines, Ontario.[22]*

[17]Archives, The United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Westminster, London, December 30, 1975.

[18]Archives, Diocese of Antigua, courtesy of Bishop Orland U. Lindsay, April 29, 1976. [19]Ibid.

[20]Archives, St. Augustine's College.

[21]Church Minutes, The Parish of Weybridge, courtesy of Canon Michael Buckley.

[22]Church Minutes, St. George's Church, St. Catharines, Ontario, courtesy Mrs. K. Culp, (parish secretary).

*Rev. J. Dinzey - Dinzey's Document of Consecration into the United Church of England and Ireland was dated at St. Catharines, June 25, 1865.

In 1867 Rev. Joseph Dinzey moved to the Diocese of Fredericton, New Brunswick, as Curate of Richmond Corner and South Richmond.[23] In that same year on July 16, he married Louisa Victoria Towers* in Boston, Massachusetts. She was the widow of Dr. Charles Bowen of Hamilton, Ontario.[24] During Dinzey's time in New Brunswick, the Anglican Church at Richmond Corner was completed, and another church was under construction at South Richmond. Records show that he also conducted services in Houlton, Maine, at this time.[25] In the Anglican Church at Richmond Corner a memorial window exists dedicated to the memory of Guy Herman Dinzey, dated August 14, 1870. This memorial is to the first child born to Joseph and Louisa Dinzey. In that same year the couple left New Brunswick for Compton, Quebec,[26] taking up residence in the parsonage on the road to Coaticook** and Rev. Joseph Dinzey began officiating services at St. James the Less, located at that time in the village of Compton.***

When Reverend Joseph Dinzey arrived in Compton County, its population was approximately 13,700. Of this figure, approximately 2,300 people were registered as members of the

[23] Church Minutes, Richmond Corner and South Richmond, New Brunswick, courtesy Mrs. Barbara Peabody and Rev. Harding.

[24] Hanover Branch, Obituary, November 28, 1919.

[25] Church Minutes, Richmond Corner and South Richmond, New Brunswick.

[26] Church Minutes, St. James the Less, Compton, Quebec, courtesy Mr. R. Nichols, Compton, Quebec.

*Louisa Victoria Towers - Louisa Towers was born in St. Catharines, Ontario, December 31, 1839, the eldest daughter of Louisa Franklin Towers and Thomas Towers.

**See Map of King's Hall and Environs p. xv.

***See Map of King's Hall and Environs p. xv.

Church of England. The town of Compton had not been formally incorporated; however, the Township had a population of 2,852, of which only 680 people were members of the Church of England.[27]

James William Williams (1825-1892) was Bishop of Quebec. He had been born in England, the son of a clergyman. He was educated at home by his father, and then formally at a grammar school followed by Pembroke College, Oxford. In 1852, he received his M.A. in Classics, and in 1856 he was ordained Priest. From 1855 he served rural curacies while also acting as an assistant master at Leamington College. In 1857, Williams was chosen to come to the Junior Department of the University of Bishop's College in Lennoxville, Quebec, as Rector. While holding this post he also lectured at the University of Bishop's College. He served in these capacities until his consecration as Bishop on June 11, 1863.[28] Throughout his entire life Bishop James W. Williams was a scholar and education at all levels interested him.

The Bishop was well aware of the need for an Anglican girls' school in Quebec. In referring to the matter the Bishop said,

> "I have heard, ever since I have been in this country, of the necessity of such a school and the failure of the Church to meet this requirement of her situation, has been sounded in my ears continually in an urgent, not to say querulous tone. A proposal was made to the synod some years ago for the promotion of a College for Young Ladies under the authority and through the instrumentality of the synod itself, and the_ _ _ _* was smothered in a general approbation. The need was acknowledged, the principle was extolled and then the matter ended."[29]

[27] Census of Canada 1871, Vol. 1, (Ottawa: I.B. Taylor, 1873), pp. 186-189.

[28] George Maclean Rose, ed., Representative Canadians: a Cyclopaedia of Canadian Biography, (Toronto: Rose Publishing Co., 1888), p. 435.

[29] Archives B.C.S., Unpublished Manuscript, author and date unknown, p. 47. (written by hand).

*Undeciphered word.

Joseph Dinzey was from a prestigious, highly respected, devout Anglican family. His father had prompted the building of the first church in Gustavia, L'Eglise Anglicane. Dinzey's sister Robertina married a member of the Swedish royalty, his brother Richard was knighted and his brother John, a doctor, chose to serve the people of St. Bartholomew until his untimely death at forty-eight. Joseph Dinzey had, no doubt, many career opportunities but he chose the Anglican ministry which took him to a distant, cold, unfamiliar country. The Bishop whom Dinzey served under, James W. Williams, was a scholarly man who had been an educator and was keenly interested in education at all levels. It is important to remember Joseph Dinzey's background and his experience, as well as the educational interests and desires of the Bishop, as we examine the events that followed Rev. Joseph Dinzey's move to Compton in 1870.

The Gathering of Resources to Build a School

Exactly what prompted Rev. Joseph Dinzey to organize a Church of England school in Compton is not known. No documentary material survives to show whether he needed persuading, perhaps by the Bishop, perhaps by local families, or whether he, himself, took the initiative in the matter. In any case, soon after taking charge of the Compton Mission, Dinzey decided to establish a small school conducted on church principles. The enterprise was to be a modest one and the pupil fees minimal.[30] His primary concern initially, as he stated in his letter to the S.P.G. in 1872, was to provide education for the daughters of clergymen, who found it financially impossible to send their daughters to school in Montreal or Quebec City.[31]

[30] Archives, U.S.P.G., Letter Rev. J. Dinzey to Rev. W.T. Bullock, secretary of the S.P.G. October 16, 1872.

[31] Ibid.

Dinzey's modest plans were altered when Matthew H. Cochrane of Compton came forward with a promise of two thousand dollars * on the condition that the school be built in Compton on a larger scale. An economic base was needed for the venture, but accepting such financial assistance would of course give M.H. Cochrane a great deal to say in the planning of the school.

M.H. Cochrane was one of the most wealthy and influential men in the Eastern Townships at that time. He had been born in 1823 in Compton, the son of a well-established farmer, cattle breeder and merchant. At eighteen he was sent to Boston to learn the leather trade. On his return he established a shoe company with Samuel G. Smith in Montreal. In 1864 he purchased one thousand acres in Compton, and by 1870 he was known even in England and Europe as a short-horn cattle breeder.[32] His farm was prominent enough to have its own railway stop.[33] Aware of Canada's future in the north, Cochrane purchased a second farm in the North West Territories for breeding livestock. Most significant enterprises at that time in the Eastern Townships included his name. He was vice-president of the Eastern Townships Bank and director of the International Railway Company. He also served the community at large as governor of the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital, trustee of the University of Bishop's College, a member of the school association of Bishop's College

[32] Henry James Morgan, The Canadian Men And Women Of The Time: A Hand-book of Canadian Biographies, (Toronto: William Briggs, 1898,) pp. 200-201.

[33] Interview, Miss Adelaide Gillard, Headmistress of King's Hall, 1930-1968, North Hatley, October 4, 1975.

*Two Thousand Dollars - Dinzey's letters to the S.P.G. and the S.P.C.K. state that Cochrane gave $2000. The unpublished manuscript in the B.C.S. Archives (p. 49) gives the figure as $6000. A two page galley proof dated around 1926 gives the figure as $6000. also, in an ink correction in the margin. Dinzey's letters appear to be the most accurate source.

and a member of the Agricultural Council of Quebec.[34] In 1872 he was called to the Senate by the Earl of Dufferin.[35] Senator Cochrane had two daughters and they account for his interest in Dinzey's school and the conditions of his two thousand dollar gift.

Rev. Joseph Dinzey agreed to expand his plans for the Compton school, and land for the school was sought in the village of Compton. The generosity of Hersaire C. Wilson finally provided the site. In 1872 he purchased a parcel of land from John D. Moore.* A legal agreement for the transaction was signed on April 3, 1872. Hersaire Wilson then sold six and one quarter acres of this land to Rev. Joseph Dinzey for the sum of one dollar.[36] The acreage was a portion of Lot 15, Range 6, of Compton County. It was bound on the west by the highway to Hereford, on the east by land owned by Hannah Marsh Fling, a widow, and on either side, north and south, by land owned by Hersaire C. Wilson. At front and rear the piece measured approximately twenty rods.[37]

During the summer of 1872 construction of the school building had progressed so that by October all funds had been exhausted. On the fourteenth of that month Dinzey wrote to the S.P.G. asking for financial assistance. In his letter he stated that seven thousand dollars had been subscribed and a "sightly and substantial school building to accommodate from eighty to one hundred pupils "[38]had been commenced. Confident

[34]L.S. Channell, History of Compton County, p. 45.

[35]Morgan, The Canadian Men And Women Of The Time, 1898, pp. 200-201.

[36]Sherbrooke Registry Office, B-28-133. [37]Ibid.

[38]Archives, U.S.P.G., Letter Rev. J. Dinzey to the S.P.G., October 14, 1872.

*John D. Moore - Councillor for the Town of Compton, Procès Verbaux, Compton Town Office.

that from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars more could be collected in the vicinity*; Dinzey requested twelve to fourteen thousand dollars from the S.P.G. for the completion and furnishing of the school.[39]

Accompanying Joseph Dinzey's letter was a prospectus dated April 30, 1872, and an appeal for funds, as well as a printed letter and written note from the Bishop. The prospectus explained that the school would provide education for both boarding and day students and emphasized once again the need for alternative education apart from the public system and the "Romish convents, where they are exposed to the danger of being weaned away from the religion of their parents."[40] The fee for boarding students was to be one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, which would cover board, "sound religious instruction," English, French and drawing. German, music, and medical care were available but at additional cost.[41] Dress was to be neat and simple but no uniforms were required. The beautiful and healthy environment, the prospectus explained, would be conducive to the welfare of the girls, and two local doctors were going to provide health care for the school. The school was accessible by the Grand Trunk Railway which had a station in the village of Compton. The governing body of the

[39] Ibid.

[40] Archives, U.S.P.G., "Appeal and Prospectus", included with Rev. J. Dinzey's letter to the S.P.G., October 14, 1872.

[41] Ibid.

*Collections in the vicinity - The Pomeroy and Smith families of Compton are reputed to have assisted in founding the Anglican girls' school at Compton. No documents could be found to prove this, but both families had girls that did attend the school and both families did assist in the re-opening in 1886. The Smiths were Anglican, Samuel G. Smith was M.H. Cochrane's business partner. The Pomeroys were Wesleyan Methodists, but they contributed to all churches and educational institutions.

college was to be under the presidency of the Bishop of Quebec and a board of six trustees appointed by the Bishop. The Bishop also would appoint the school's first staff, which was to consist of Rev. Joseph Dinzey as Principal, Mrs. Dinzey as Lady Principal and two teachers, but thereafter the board was to make these appointments. The principal was to have complete management of the school but would be "subject to dismissal upon due notice of the School Board."[42]

The Bishop's accompanying printed letter read as follows:

> "The Rev. J. Dinzey, Incumbent of Compton, intending, at the instance and with the liberal help of the inhabitants thereof, to promote the establishment, in that village, of a School for Young Ladies, which shall be conducted on Church principles, and be under the direction of himself or some other Clergyman, is desirous to ascertain what support he can obtain for his proposal by 1) promise of pupils and 2) by pecuniary contributions.
>
> The need of such an institution, where the daughters of the land can be well, and religiously, taught, and where the scale of fees shall be such as to bring its advantages within the reach of those whose means are moderate, is generally acknowledged. The want is great, and an urgent one. And I trust that Mr. Dinzey's generous endeavour to supply it, will meet, from all Churchmen, the support it merits."[43]

Bishop Williams' additional hand-written note to the S.P.G. stated clearly his desire for the success of the school and showed his understanding of the many requests made to the society for financial help:

> "The accompanying prospectus or appeal will shew that the Compton Girls' School is one that I wish to see successful but whether it is such a work as the Society can find means to aid I cannot so well say; though I have promised to transmit Mr. Dinzey's application. A grant in

[42] Ibid. [43] Ibid.

> aid of the Building would be of service, whether it can be properly made the Society must judge."[44]

Rev. Dinzey wrote a second letter on October 16, 1872, directly to Rev. W.T. Bullock, secretary of the S.P.G. He alluded to the fact that they were both Augustinians, and asked Rev. Bullock to use his influence when the matter of the grant for the Compton school came before the society.[45] A good part of the letter's content reiterated the main points of his official letter to the society and then he added that he had permitted construction of the school building only to the amount of money on hand and stated that he required nine or ten thousand to complete the building and three thousand to furnish the premises. In this letter, however, we learn that fifty tenant pupils had been promised to Rev. Joseph Dinzey and that he hoped to open the school in September of 1873. Dinzey explained also that,

> "A clergyman is already found who with his wife - a lady of great experience will take charge of the establishment and put in it his income - should the net profits from school allow a small salary well and good, if not, he will not withdraw his presence or means."[46]

With a curious reference to himself and his wife, in the third person, Dinzey refers to his service to the new school. Dinzey's connections with the United States are apparent in this correspondence to Rev. W.T. Bullock, saying that he hoped his school would be as successful as St. Mary's Hall, New Jersey.*

[44] Ibid.

[45] Archives, U.S.P.G., Letter Rev. Dinzey to Rev. W.T. Bullock, secretary of the S.P.G., October 16, 1872.

[46] Ibid.

*St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey - Founded in 1837 by the Rt. Rev. George Washington Doane, the second Anglican Bishop of New Jersey.

Unfortunately Rev. Joseph Dinzey's request for aid from the S.P.G. was refused. The scheme was given the Society's blessing and donations from supporters were encouraged, but this was all.[47]

Dinzey also had written for aid to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge,[48*] the oldest society of the Church of England, noted for its assistance to educational institutions in Church missions overseas. His letter, dated October 15, 1872, came before the Society's November meeting. In this instance he received a grant of books and maps to the value of ten pounds.[49**]

Although Dinzey had been determined to start his school free from debt, he was forced under these circumstances to borrow money. A floating loan of three thousand dollars was secured and a mortgage for five thousand eight hundred dollars.[50] No information was discovered about the floating loan, but it was paid off at some date within the next ten years by the efforts of Archdeacon Henry Roe.[51***]

[47] Archives, U.S.P.G., Annual Report 1872.

[48] S.P.C.K.-The S.P.C.K. was founded March 8, 1698-1699 and aided in particular St. Augustine College students and supported by grants; theological institutions, teachers' colleges abroad, as well as publishing religious and educational literature in one hundred languages.

[49] Archives, S.P.C.K., November 5, 1872, Annual Monthly Report.

[50] Archives, B.C.S., Unpublished Manuscript, pp. 49-51. [51] Ibid.

*Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will be abbreviated S.P.C.K. hereafter.

**1872 - While Rev. Joseph Dinzey was struggling to secure funds for his project, Louisa Dinzey gave birth to a daughter, Ethel Mae, on October 20, 1872. (Interview, Mrs. James P. Hall, August 26, 1976). In July of 1873 Richard Dinzey was born. (Record of Death, St. James the Less, Compton).

***Archdeacon Henry Roe - Henry Roe was born in Henryville, Quebec, on February 22, 1829, the son of Dr. John Hill Roe. In 1843 he entered McGill University but transferred to the

The mortgage of five thousand eight hundred dollars was raised by selling the school property in shares. Each share was valued at two hundred dollars, making a total of twenty-nine shares. Myron P. Aldrich purchased fifteen shares, which represented three thousand dollars, Senator M.H. Cochrane and Hannah Marsh Fling each purchased five shares, representing one thousand dollars each, and Hersaire C. Wilson purchased four shares, representing eight hundred dollars.[52]

On March 7, 1874, an agreement was signed by the shareholders and Rev. Joseph Dinzey at the hotel of Warren Paige in Compton. This contract stated that Rev. Joseph Dinzey was to pay five hundred and twenty-two dollars to the shareholders at the end of each year from the day of the lease.[53] A second agreement was signed by the parties on March 13, 1874. This document listed the stipulations, regulations and restrictions of the lease for a period of three years, or until March 7, 1877. At that date the terms would be reconsidered.

Under this agreement the lessee was to keep the premises in good order and condition. Subleasing was not permitted without written permission. The lessee was responsible for taxes, assessments, and insurance against loss or accident, with the lessors named as beneficiaries. Providing these

University of Bishop's College and completed his studies in 1845. In 1852 he was ordained Deacon, and then Priest one year later. His first mission was New Ireland and his second post was at St. Matthew's in Quebec City. In 1865 he became Chaplain to Bishop James W. Williams. Three years later he resigned and re-entered mission work in Richmond and Melbourne, Quebec. In 1873 he was appointed to the Chair of Divinity and Pastoral Theology at the University of Bishop's College. Archdeacon Roe was exceptionally successful at raising funds. In 1884 he raised $25,000 toward the Harrold Divinity Fund and the Chair of Pastoral Theology at the University of Bishop's College. (Morgan, The Canadian Men And Women Of The Time, 1898, p. 876.)

[52]Sherbrooke Registry Office, B-28-132. [53]Ibid.

conditions were met and the rent punctually paid, the lease could be extended for an additional two years. If the rent was not paid at any time, the agreement was to terminate immediately and all moveable property and effects of the lessors were to be included in the termination. The lessors promised to sell the property and moveable effects to the person or persons appointed to be in charge of the college by the Bishop of Quebec at the end of five years for the sum of $5,800.[54] This sum would cover the mortgage. The rental at five hundred and twenty-two dollars a year by the lease dated March 7, 1874, was possibly in lieu of interest on the mortgage. Dinzey was, therefore, at this time taking full risk for the venture. The lessors saw to it that he was made legally responsible for all eventualities.

Having raised the necessary funds Dinzey pressed on to finish the school and on completion the building was described as "A good substantial brick building capable of receiving seventy boarders and actually furnished for forty, with the necessary out buildings."[55] Amounts of the final cost vary from $16,000 to $17,200.* One year later than planned, heavily in debt, with Joseph Dinzey held responsible, the school in Compton was at last ready to open its doors.

[54]Sherbrooke Registry Office, B-28-133.

[55]Archives, B.C.S., Unpublished Manuscript, p. 49.

*The Final Cost of the Building - The Unpublished Manuscript in the B.C.S. Archives gives the final cost as $17,200. (p. 57). The Storied Province of Quebec, 5:656, by Colonel Wood states that the sum was $16,000., and Canon Kelley in his "Historical Sketch of King's Hall, Compton", written in 1938, (mimeographed) states that the sum was $16,489.

The First Year of Compton Ladies' College 1874-1875

On September 4, 1874, The Sherbrooke Gazette, carried the following advertisement.

> "Compton Ladies' College
> Compton, Quebec
> Patron - The Lord Bishop of Quebec
> Principal - Rev. J. Dinzey, S.A.C.*
> The institution will be open for reception of pupils on Saturday, Sept. 19, 1874.
> The Building is large and comfortable, the locality beautiful and healthy.
> Terms modest.
> Rev. J. Dinzey,
> Compton, Quebec."[56]

The college opened as advertised but not with the fifty tenant pupils Rev. Joseph Dinzey had mentioned in his letter to Rev. Bullock of the S.P.G. in 1872. A mere sixteen pupils were enrolled, ten day girls and six resident students. There were four staff members, Rev. Joseph Dinzey as Principal, Louisa Dinzey as Lady Principal and two assistant teachers.[57]

The first corporation of the school consisted of five members: the Bishop as chairman, Rev. H. Roe, Rev. John Foster, Senator M.H. Cochrane and Mr. R.H. Smith** who was appointed by the Synod.[58] The Rev. Canon John Foster*** was appointed as the corporation's first secretary. He was well chosen for his

[56] The Sherbrooke Gazette, September 4, 1874, Vol. XXXVI, Bishop's University, microfilm.

[57] "King's Hall - Galley One," 58740, 1926, Archives, B.C.S.

[58] Ibid.

*S.A.C. - St. Augustine's College.

**R.H. Smith - Mr. Smith was from New Liverpool, near Quebec City. He remained on the board until 1883 (Synod Records).

***Canon John Foster - John Foster was licensed by G.J. Mountain on June 15, 1862. His first mission was Barnston, Barford and Hereford. He organized and raised funds for the building of the Anglican Church in Coaticook which opened on June 7, 1863. (Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. LXVIX, nos. 6 and 7, 1962.)

position as in 1865 he had established a church school in Coaticook and had seen to the hiring of Eliza Currie who later became one of McGill's first women graduates. In 1872 John Foster left Coaticook for Three Rivers, but by 1874 he was again in the Compton area and involved in the organizing of Compton Ladies' College. The Coaticook school continued until 1878.[59] Rev. J. Foster's experience, in both teaching and administrating at the Coaticook school, gave him considerable experience to draw upon while serving the board of Compton Ladies' College.

Captain William Henry Carter,*appointed as the first treasurer to serve Compton Ladies' College, brought to the position both financial experience, from his position as Collector of Her Majesty's Customs Service, and educational management experience, from his association with the board of Bishop's College School. He was a "devoted member of the Anglican Church, and took a deep interest in everything pertaining to its welfare."[60]

Bishop James William Williams visited the school during its first year and approved of what he saw. He was greatly concerned about the school's debts and stressed that if the school was to continue Church of England members had to

[59] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. LXV1X, nos. 6 and 7, Summer Edition, 1962, pp.2 and 4.

[60] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, "In Memoriam, William Henry Carter", Vol. XXV, nos. 8 and 9, 1918, p. 93.

*Captain William Henry Carter - W.H. Carter was born in Stoke, Devonport, England and first arrived in Canada with the 16th Regiment in 1854. In 1868 he retired to Quebec with his wife Louisa LeMesurier, the daughter of a long established and prominent Quebec family. He then joined Her Majesty's Customs Service from which he retired in 1914. W.H. Carter died August 16, 1918 and was buried in Mt. Hermon Cemetery in Quebec City. (Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XXV, nos. 8 and 9, August, September, 1918, p. 93.)

support it. In speaking of the school he said:

> "The people of Compton determined to make their School a fact and thus to let the Church have the benefit of it, and since they have been only able to start encumbered by debt, the course, they took was, I believe, the right one. As it is the College is weighed down with a load under which no institution can live and if it does not meet with support will inevitably fall into other hands. The best thing would have been to have it unencumbered. The next best thing is to supply it with pupils as to enable it to overcome its embarrassment. I have myself seen the college and manner of its working, and I can verify that here is the very Institution of the search of which I have heard so much."[61]

In December of 1874 the St. Francis Association met at St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, on the occasion of the anniversary of the association's foundation. Rev. C.P. Reid presided, and at this meeting attention was drawn to the "Church of England School for Young Ladies" that had opened in September in Compton. It was R.D. Morkill who raised the matter of the school, mentioning the approval it had received from both clergy and laity. He also drew attention to the school's healthy location, moderate fees and "well appointed buildings." Those gathered earnestly "advised its founder, the Rev. J. Dinzie (sic) of Compton,.....to take steps to make the school better known in Montreal and elsewhere."[62]

In June of 1875 Compton Ladies' College ended its first year. One month later the school corporation decided to purchase the school. It is impossible to ascertain what prompted this decision. The lease had been arranged for three years with an extension for two more years if all the conditions of the lease were met by the lessor. The option to purchase for

[61] Archives, B.C.S., Unpublished Manuscript, p. 51.

[62] The Sherbrooke News, "Anniversary", December 17, 1874, no. 156, Seminaire de Sherbrooke, Library.

$5,800. by the lessor existed for five years. The decision to buy resulted in an agreement drawn up and signed July 16, 1875. Myron P. Aldrich had purchased Hersaire Wilson's shares and now owned nineteen shares and was due three thousand eight hundred dollars by the property sale. Senator Cochrane and Hannah Marsh Fling, holding five shares each, were both due one thousand dollars.[63] Payment was to be made within four years under the agreement at an interest of six percent. The contract was signed before E. Pellew Felton on July 17, 1875.[64]

So ended the first year of Compton Ladies' College. It appears by the report of the December 1874 meeting of the St. Francis Association that Rev. J. Dinzey and his supporters had been so busy completing the school that not enough consideration had been given to publicizing it. Beginning that year with sixteen girls, of which only six were in residence, even a staff of four seemed extravagant, however, we must of course remember that Joseph and Louisa Dinzey worked without salary.* How different the year would have been if Joseph Dinzey had received real financial aid from the S.P.G. or the S.P.C.K. An opening in September of 1873, as he had planned, would have been possible. How different, too, things would have been if Rev. Dinzey had received the fifty resident pupils he had been promised. Yet, much had been accomplished; the school was completed, partially furnished and open, and it had met with the approval and support of the Church. It appeared that if the school was advertised in the Anglican community, it had a good chance for success.

The second year of Compton Ladies' College was much more promising. The enrollment rose to sixty, with forty-five girls

[63] Sherbrooke Registry Office, B-30-325-249.

[64] Sherbrooke Registry Office, B-33-613-475.

*Salary - In a letter from Rev. J. Dinzey, Compton, to Mr. William M. Jarvis, St. John, New Brunswick, on May 25, 1877, Rev. Dinzey states that he is completing another year without a cent of remuneration." (courtesy Mrs. A.H. Zimmerman, Toronto, Ontario. Archives B.C.S.)

in residence.[65] The building was furnished to accommodate only forty students, so five more places had to be provided in the dormitory. Rev. Joseph Dinzey succeeded in drawing the Protestant girls out of the Sherbrooke Roman Catholic Convent school, as in 1875 only one English name remained on the convent records.[66] School fees were increased to one hundred and seventy-five dollars for the year. German and music still remained as extra lessons provided at an additional cost.[67]

When the vestry board of St. James the Less of Compton met in 1875, Mr. Dinzey submitted his resignation, effective as soon as someone suitable could be found to replace him.[68] The enrollment of sixty students at the college possibly prompted his decision to resign in order to devote more time to the school. A replacement was found in 1876 and this, no doubt, prompted Dinzey to move into the school, if he had not already found it necessary to reside there.

The new clergyman for Compton was Rev. George Herbert Parker,* an Englishman trained for the ministry at St. Augustine's

[65] Col. William Wood, The Storied Province of Quebec, 5:656.

[66] Archives, Sisters of the Congrégation of Notre-Dame, Montreal, Quebec.

[67] Wood, The Storied Province of Quebec, 5:656.

[68] Minutes, St. James the Less, Compton, Annual Report, 1875.

*Rev. G.H. Parker - Mr. and Mrs. Parker had five children, two sons and three daughters. George Herbert Jr. died while a young man. Edmund, the youngest child, is said to have been the only boy ever to attend King's Hall. Rev. G.H. Parker permitted the family governess to join the staff of Compton Ladies' College on the condition that Edmund could attend the junior class at the school. (Interview, Mr. F.W. McCrea, Sherbrooke, October 18, 1976). Edmund later attended B.C.S. as did his brother. The Parker girls, Gertrude, Louisa and Monica all attended Compton Ladies' College. Rev. Parker retired in 1907 and died on July 15, 1923 at 87. (Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XXX, no. 3, September, 1923, p. 11.)

College from 1860 to 1863. Prior to coming to Compton, he had served the S.P.G. Mission for the Diocese of Huron (1863-1869) and the Kingsey Mission (1869-1876).[69] Arriving in Compton, he took residence in the recently purchased Anglican parsonage* located directly across from the college building and next to the cemetery.

The Difficulties of Maintaining the College

Fragmentary material makes it impossible to construct a complete history of the first ten years of Compton Ladies' College, but one can see that certain serious difficulties hindered the smooth running of the school. In 1875 Mrs. Dinzey vacated the position of Lady Principal and it appears that Miss Fricker, an older woman, replaced her. This arrangement was not satisfactory and by December 12, 1876, Miss Frances Jadis, a young English lady who had previously been on the Compton staff, replaced Miss Fricker.** Some dispute occurred between Miss Fricker, Rev. Joseph Dinzey and Rev. G.H. Parker. It appears possible that Miss Fricker had been unduly harsh with the students because Dinzey had to ask a friend in New Brunswick, Mr. William M. Jarvis,*** an influential barrister in St. John, to

[69] Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1921-1922, p. 930.

*Parsonage - The original parsonage on Coaticook Road was sold to Mr. Holbrook of Compton on December 1, 1875, and on the same date the house next to the cemetery was purchased as the parsonage from Mr. Hersaire C. Wilson. (Minutes, St. James the Less, Compton). See Map of King's Hall and Environs p. xv.

**Staff under Miss Jadis 1876-1877 - Miss Young, Miss Lyman, Miss Doak, Mlle. Bachaud (French), Mrs. Blake (sewing on Saturdays).

***William Munson Jarvis - Mr. Jarvis was the grandson of Wm. J., a U.E.L. who came to St. John, N.B., from Stamford, Connecticut. Wm. M. was born in St. John on Oct. 9, 1838. In 1863 he became a barrister. His first wife was Jane Hope Beer (the mother of Lucy Caroline 1864-1960, Mary Elizabeth 1869-1948, and Helen Mae 1871-1958, the girls who attended Compton Ladies' College 1875 to 1878 and two boys). After the death of Jane Beer,

quell the anxiety of the parents of pupils at the school. Miss Fricker had a lawyer's letter sent to Joseph Dinzey calling for a retraction of things he had written and spoken against her. A Mr. Hall, possibly of Montreal, supported Dinzey saying that he "had treated Miss Fricker better than she deserved."[70] It appears that Rev. G.H. Parker sided with Miss Fricker, for although Dinzey permitted the girls to go for tea and hymn practices at the parsonage, he remained aloof from Parker and saw him only in church.

Miss Frances Jadis got along well with the pupils, Joseph and Louisa Dinzey. During the summer of 1877 Miss Jadis returned to England. It appears that there was no definite understanding that she would return. Rev. Joseph Dinzey, however, left the position of Lady Principal open for as long as he could, hoping Miss Jadis would decide to return to Compton. By the middle of August Dinzey was encouraged by Miss Jadis' friends to begin to look for a new Lady Principal.[71] A Mrs. Dashwood from Nova Scotia arranged for an interview in Compton but she did not arrive. Rev. J. Dinzey decided that this was perhaps a good thing

[70] Letter Rev. J. Dinzey to Mr. William M. Jarvis, December 12, 1876. (courtesy Mrs. A. Zimmerman, Toronto, Ontario. Archives, B.C.S.)

[71] Ibid., August 15, 1877.

William married Mary Lucretia Scovil. Wm. M. Jarvis became the agent for the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company for all the Maritime Provinces. He was Pres. of the Bd. of Fire Underwriters, Pres. of the Maritime Bd. of Trade, Pres. of the Citizens League, the St. George's Society and the N.B. Historical Society. He prepared the charter for the town of Portland and served on its council. He served in the first Fenian Raid and became Lt. Colonel. William Jarvis served on the Provincial and General Synods of the Anglican Church. He was Deputy Chairman of the Finance Board and Vice-President of the Church Society. William Munson Jarvis was also President of the S.S. Teachers' Association and he introduced the Mission System in New Brunswick. (Morgan, Henry James, The Canadian Men And Women Of The Time, 1912, p. 578.)

because he had heard "a not very favourable report of her husband."[72] A second lady was interviewed in Ottawa[73] and an English lady able to teach higher English, French and music was interviewed. Dinzey thought the latter lady lacked "that degree of good temper....necessary in a Lady Principal."[74]

Mrs. Miner, the mother of Dr. Allen Miner of Massawippi, Quebec, was finally selected by Joseph Dinzey to be the new Lady Principal. Dinzey interviewed Mrs. Miner a number of times and was impressed by her manner and conversation; he also felt that she was motherly and stated the following, "Having had children of her own, she will know how to bear with their childish ways."[75] It appears that Mrs. Miner had had experience in "tuition" and was "highly recommended by well known persons, some of them personally known to me (Dinzey) in England, the United States and Canada."[76] Mrs. Miner*was somewhat surprised at the size of Compton Ladies' College and a little hesitant to take on the position offered to her, but by September 6, 1877** she had accepted Rev. Joseph Dinzey's offer.[77]

The matter of a new Lady Principal was satisfactorily settled it seemed, but one problem after another plagued Compton Ladies' College during the year 1877-1878. In November a

[72]Ibid. [73]Ibid., September 1, 1877. [74]Ibid., September 5, 1877.

[75]Ibid., September 1, 1877. [76]Ibid., August 15, 1877.

[77]Ibid., September 6, 1877.

*Staff Under Mrs. Miner 1877-1878 - Miss Holland, Miss Doak, Miss Rugg (drawing), Mlle. Riendeau (French-Paris, France), Miss Tippet (junior teacher), Mrs. Blake.

**Subjects Taught in 1877-1878 - Spelling and Defining, Derivation of Words, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Dictation, Composition, English History, Roman History, Recitation, Mythology, Analysis and Parsing, French Grammar, French Reading, Music (piano), Drawing, Scripture History. Total of Possible Marks-1850 - Recitation 50 marks, all other subjects marked out of 100. (Examination Report for the Term Ending March 31, 1878 for Miss Lucy C. Jarvis.)

valuable cross belonging to Lucy Jarvis, the daughter of William Jarvis, Rev. Joseph Dinzey's friend, disappeared. Rev. Joseph Dinzey went to see a Sherbrooke magistrate about the matter and he advised a search of the school. Dinzey carried out a diligent search of rooms, storage areas and the garbage dump behind the barn. He then offered a reward of five dollars and finally ten dollars for the article.[78] This seemed like an isolated incident, but the stealing continued all year until spring. Pupils and teachers lost purses, jewelry, stamps, money and other possessions. In November Eliza Hall, a servant, was suspected unjustly and dismissed with other reasons given for the dismissal. Then in April a number of missing items were found under a servant's bed wrapped in a dress. Philomène*, the servant, was sent home by Mrs. Dinzey and told to return everything that she had taken, and the threat was made that if she did not do so she would be sent to prison. That was the last seen of Philomène.[79] The thefts during the year at the school caused a great deal of suspicion and ill-feeling on the part of everyone at the school as well as parents. The community was also affected adversely by the thefts. Both Eliza Hall and Philomène were Roman Catholic and the Roman Catholics in the village all believed both girls were treated unfairly. The village Priest "gave it out in service...that no Roman Catholic was to come to this College as a servant."[80] All the Roman Catholic servants left the school in April except two.

[78] Ibid., November 15, 1877.

[79] Letter. Lucy C. Jarvis to William M. Jarvis, her father. April 13, 1878. (courtesy Mrs. A. Zimmerman, grandaughter of Lucy Jarvis, Toronto, Ontario. Archives B.C.S.)

[80] Ibid., April 20, 1878 (Lucy Jarvis to William Jarvis).

*Philomène - In the letters this name appears with two different spellings "Philimen" and Philemen". The correct spelling appears in this material.

The thievery stopped at the school but where the blame should have been laid remains a mystery. It was indeed unfortunate that hostilities grew between the Church of England school and the Roman Catholic community in the village of Compton.

Even a more serious matter than stealing existed at the school in 1877-1878. From the end of September on through the entire year the school was without its own source of water. The well was next to dry, the pump handle broken, and through the winter the pump itself frozen.[81] All water throughout the year for drinking, washing, bathing, cooking, and for the farm animals was taken from the parsonage* where G.H. Parker resided. The parsonage water was supplied from a running spring and brought underground through hollow logs.[82] Rev. Joseph Dinzey did not see this as a problem and stated that "the School has not suffered."[83] The corporation was aware of the problem and had done nothing about it and Dinzey reported the following:

> "But as far as the Corporation mending matters - you know the leading spirit** in it, and therefore, the Corporation - would rather see me out of the building than do the least thing to help me."[84]

It seems remiss even outrageous that the corporation had not seen to the well in the autumn. In view of the fact that Joseph and Louisa had taken on the full responsibility of the school

[81] Ibid., March 23, 1878 (Joseph Dinzey to William Jarvis).

[82] Ibid.

[83] Ibid. (added in a final paragraph as an afterthought of little consequence)

[84] Ibid.

*See Map of King's Hall and Environs p. xv.

**Leading Spirit - In view of the disputes that occur between Archdeacon Henry Roe and Rev. Joseph Dinzey, and Rev. G.H. Parker and Rev. Dinzey, it seems likely that the reference here is to one of these two men. Probably the reference is to Archdeacon Roe as he was a founding member of the Corporation of Compton Ladies' College.

without salary one would think the least the corporation could do was to see to all the school needs promptly. Rev. J. Dinzey's feeling that the corporation wanted him removed and therefore had done nothing about the well seems even more curious. Dinzey's calmness about the lack of water is unusual. Getting water for fifty-one residents and livestock from such a distance was not an easy task. His equanimity is curious, yet one must remember he was a man of his time and the year was 1877-1878.

The water problem at the school could well have had a bearing upon the other critical situation that arose at Compton Ladies' College after Christmas in 1878. During the third week of January Mr. William Jarvis, Rev. Joseph Dinzey's friend from New Brunswick, came to see his three daughters at Compton Ladies' College, Lucy C., Minnie (Mary E.) and Nellie (Helen M.) Jarvis.[85] At the time of his visit several girls at the college had sore throats, and in the following week three new cases broke out. The sick girls were all moved into the sick room which was sometimes called the hospital.[86] Richard Dinzey, Joseph and Louisa's four year old son was kept away from the patients but he became very ill with a severe fever and much larger "sores"* than any of the girls.[87] On February 2, 1878 at 12:30 a.m. Richard Dinzey died. Rev. Joseph Dinzey wrote on the same day to his friend, William Jarvis:

> "Poor dear, little fellow, he had a very severe sore throat - but we thought he was getting over it and the Dr. LaRue, was of the same opinion - but on Friday

[85] Ibid., January 31, 1878 (Rev. J. Dinzey to William M. Jarvis).

[86] Ibid. [87] Ibid.

*Sores - Rev. J. Dinzey does not state where these sores are, on the body or in the throat. In a later letter Lucy says that Richard had ulcers which turned into cankers in his throat, but it is unlikely that she knew this as a fact. Richard's very high fever suggests other complications. The question remains if he perhaps had typhoid.

> morning (after a refreshing sleep) he seemed to get worse, and in spite of every effort to save our darling's precious life he left us at the time I have stated."[88]

The school was closed on February 2, 1878. Flowers were sent by M.H. Cochrane, Rev. G.H. Parker and the girls at the school. The pupils were quiet that day and dressed in black, and the blinds of the school were kept closed. As was the custom for the death of a child, a white tarlatan* with a black ribbon was put upon the front door.[89] Richard was buried the following day at three o'clock in the cemetery** next to the parsonage with Rev. G.H. Parker conducting the service.[90]

Richard's death absolutely overwhelmed Joseph and Louisa. They had lost a second son. Louisa in a few months time thought of having Richard's body taken to New Brunswick and laid beside "his little brother Guy," and Joseph stated, "we would like to be not very far off our dear little ones, awaitour call to the unseen world."[91] Dinzey's faith sustained him through his grief and he wrote the following,

> "I trust a merciful and Heavenly Father will give us grace to bear His visitation."[92]

Joseph and Louisa quickly went on with their work at the school showing the greatest of concern for the sick girls.

[88] Ibid., February 2, 1878 (Rev. J. Dinzey to William M. Jarvis).

[89] Ibid., February 2, 1878 (Lucy to her father).

[90] Records of St. James the Less, Compton. February 3, 1878. (Richard Dinzey would have been 4 years and 7 months old.)

[91] Letter Rev. J. Dinzey to Mr. William M. Jarvis. March 20, 1878.

[92] Ibid., February 2, 1878.

*Tarlatan - Thin open muslin.

**See Map of King's Hall and Environs p. xv.

In late February Archdeacon Henry Roe paid a visit to the college. Roe wished to see his nieces May and Carrie Smith from Montreal. May was well but Carrie, the younger girl, was in the infirmary. Archdeacon Roe enquired about the number of residents in the building. There were at that time forty girls, eight servants, and three members of the Dinzey family. Roe was surprised and not pleased by the number. Archdeacon Roe suggested the school be examined by Dr. Reginald King*, and Rev. Joseph Dinzey agreed to this. Archdeacon Roe left the school after visiting Carrie. Dinzey thought he appeared to be friendly and satisfied. The next day, however, Dinzey received a telegram from Mr. Smith of Montreal which read, "Send May home by early train tomorrow morning."[93] Mr. Smith was, of course, acting upon Archdeacon Roe's suggestion. Roe also visited Dr. Reginald King in Compton and suggested to him that perhaps the sickness at the school was the result of carelessness on the part of Dinzey. Rev. J. Dinzey recounted that Dr. King had said that:

> "the whole atmosphere was charged with sickness - and that he had of the special disease** five cases outside the College of a very severe character - that the sickness in the College was of a very mild form and would die out of its own accord."[94]

[93]Ibid., March 1, 1878. [94]Ibid.

*Dr. R.A.D. King - Dr. King was the first official school physician. He was a graduate of McGill Medical School in 1868. His first practice was in La Beauce, Quebec. In 1872 he moved to Compton and became interested in the plans for an Anglican girls' college. He was concerned about public and private education, and served as commissioner and chairman of the Compton Public School Board. (Channell, History of Compton County, pp. 174-175).

**Special Disease - This is possibly a reference to Typhoid which although never named did occur at the school at this time. The word Typhoid is written in pen with Dr. King's initials on the margin of his health report sent to Dinzey and Parker on February 27, 1878. (Archives, B.C.S.)

Dinzey stated that:

> "he would a thousand times rather burn the School down than that a pupil should incur serious risk - and God knows I only said what I feel."[95]

Joseph Dinzey felt that he had been unjustly accused by Roe, and that Roe had caused " a greater scare*than the circumstances warranted."[96] In Lennoxville at a boarding house belonging to a Mrs. Turner** where Bishop's College School boys were boarded, there were three cases of Scarlet Fever. Roe reported to Dinzey that these were of a mild type and Dinzey felt Roe "put on another pair of spectacles on coming to Compton."[97]

Rev. Joseph Dinzey wrote that Roe was his "inveterate enemy,"[98] and felt that he and Louisa had done all they could. Joseph Dinzey also thought Roe was determined to ruin the school in order that he could take it over.***

> "If only I had my poor little boy who perhaps fell victim to the School, I should feel perfectly happy - And Roe - I have not any unkind feeling against him - might have the school for himself or friends and welcome."[99]

During the last week of February in 1878 Dr. Reginald A.D. King made a sanitation inspection of the college and submitted reports to Dinzey and G.H. Parker on February 27, 1878. In the margin of his report he wrote in pen and initialled the

[95]Ibid. [96]Ibid., March 2, 1878. [97]Ibid., March 1, 1878.

[98]Ibid. [99]Ibid.

*Scare - Archdeacon Roe was likely aware of the 4 Typhoid cases at the school and he informed Mr. Smith and possibly other parents about it. Is Dinzey too lax, or Roe too hasty? This remains a question.

**Mrs. Turner - Dinzey reports that Mrs. Turner is a relative of Archdeacon Henry Roe.

***Archdeacon Roe - In a letter to Mr. Jarvis on August 15, 1877, Rev. Dinzey informed his confidant that Dr. Nicolls of Bishop's College was dead and said that "Roe will try for the vacant Principalship."

following, "17 cases", this is in reference to the number of sore throats which is underlined in the text of the report, and "4 cases of Typhoid."[100] At the time of his inspection a number of girls were still ill at the school: Katie Bayard, Aggie Wilson, Carrie Smith and Carrie Gilmour. They did not have sore throats, but a variety of other symptoms such as aches, pains, fainting and fever. Carrie Smith screamed with pain one night and the doctor was called. Rev. Joseph Dinzey, however, made rather light of their illness.[101]

On March 9, 1878 Dr. D.T. Robertson* of Lennoxville also inspected the premises and sent a record of his findings to Rev. J. Dinzey on March 11, 1878.[102] It appears from Dr. Robertson's report that he had read Dr. King's report. Both reports stated that the school needed immediately a continuous supply of good running water, and both advised the corporation to act promptly on the matter. Dr. King forwarded a short memorandum to Rev. J. Dinzey that tells us without any doubt that the girls in the sick room had a new disease. The lack of water at the school, along with the fact that the disease is not officially named suggests once again that these girls were the Typhoid patients.

> "In order that no unnecessary alarm may be excited in the families of young ladies

[100] Inspection Report by Dr. R.A.D. King. (Archives B.C.S.)

[101] Letter Rev. J. Dinzey to William M. Jarvis, March 1, 1878.

[102] Inspection Report by Dr. D.T. Robertson March 11, 1878. (Archives, B.C.S., included in the Jarvis letters.)

*Dr. D.T. Robertson - Dr. Robertson was the son of Rev. David Robertson of Dundee, Scotland, and grand nephew of Rev. Lucius Doolittle, founder of B.C.S. He was educated at McGill Medical School. (Lennoxville, Vol. 1, 1975, p. 168). At this time he was Medical Supervisor of B.C.S. (Archives, B.C.S., Prospecti).

> now in the sick room it may be well that they should be informed* that the illness is not of a serious nature so far and that there is every prospect of a satisfactory termination. Should anything arise to cause the least doubt I will assuredly communicate with you immediately."[103]

These two health inspection reports show the difficulties of maintaining sanitary living conditions at the college during these early years. The hygenic removal of waste from the kitchen, laundry and dry closets was a serious health problem. The fight against communicable diseases relied on crude disinfectants such as lye, lime and chlorine for washing walls and furniture, flushing drains, cleaning bedding and treating the closet rooms as the out-houses were called. At the best of times keeping sanitary conditions and preventing the spread of the numerous communicable diseases was difficult if not impossible, and in 1877-1878 the lack of water at Compton Ladies' College and the sickness throughout the region made matters far worse.

In March a number of requests from parents were made to Dinzey to send their girls home. May and later Carrie Smith left for Montreal as did Carrie Gilmour, Aggie Wilson, Lena Robinson and Katie Bayard and a Tait child. A child with the surname Grant was also called home to Island Pond. In all probability even more girls left the school than those mentioned in Joseph Dinzey's letters to Mr. William Jarvis at that time.

On March 23, 1878, Lucy Jarvis was ill. She had coughed up blood which is a symptom of pneumonia. Dr. King wrote to

[103] Memorandum Dr. R.A.D. King to Rev. J. Dinzey, March 1, 1878 (Archives, B.C.S., included in the Jarvis letters.)

*Informed - It appears that Archdeacon Henry Roe had moved ahead of Rev. J. Dinzey and already informed the parents. Dinzey felt Roe had over-stated the situation and caused unwarranted alarm.

Mr. Jarvis but the contents of that letter are unknown. Dinzey also wrote to Jarvis stating that the sickness was nothing but the end of Lucy's sore throat. It appears that Mr. Jarvis received two varying reports. Mlle. Riendeau and Lucy were requested by Dinzey to write to Lucy's father and corroborate Rev. J. Dinzey's statement as to what Dr. King had said to him in their presence.[104] We are left wondering what exactly was going on. Later letters indicate that Dr. King and Joseph Dinzey were not on the best of terms.

By the end of April the school at last appeared to be back to normal. Nothing, however, was done immediately about the water situation. The girls were obviously in good health as Dinzey discovered six of his senior young ladies* had been "writing to Gentlemen (men unknown to them)," and sending the letters in a clandestine manner.[105]

The unpleasantness between Rev. J. Dinzey and Rev. G.H. Parker continued in the spring. Mr. William Jarvis had planned another visit to the school in May and Rev. Joseph Dinzey stated,

> "I shall tell you all about the trouble and unpleasantness I have had, and am still having with that very officious person the Rector of Compton. Here I am, minding my own business, and trying to feel and live in peace and charity with all men yet subjected to the interference etc. etc. of others. Why can't people mind their own business. I presume it is because they have not business enough of their own to attend to that they officiously meddle with the affairs of others. But this has been and is still the least of my worries. However, I shall try with God's help to bear up against all adversities."[106]

[104] Letter Rev. J. Dinzey to Mr. William Jarvis, March 23, 1878.

[105] Ibid., April 8, 1878. [106] Ibid., April 27, 1878.

*Young Ladies - "Emily Bayard - Seely - Harding - Brown - Bella White and Alice Hall."

It is little wonder that during this year Louisa Dinzey had been ill. She had lost a son and experienced, along with Joseph and the school staff, the worry of the various serious illnesses at the school, and the difficult situation of no water on the premises. Louisa would have been more aware of the hardships the lack of water caused because she would have been involved daily with the kitchen, laundry and sick room. After such a difficult year and her own illness Louisa was pregnant once again in May. The baby, named Amy Winifred Dinzey,* was born in January of 1879.

Some time in May, perhaps during Mr. William Jarvis' visit to Compton, the decision had been made by Mr. Jarvis to withdraw his three daughters from Compton Ladies' College and place them in Mrs. Dashwood's** school in Nova Scotia.[107] Rev. Joseph Dinzey was greatly disturbed by this because he very much liked the girls and had grown attached to them over the past three years. He also regretted losing their fees and felt, as well, that losing the Jarvis girls might result in other New Brunswick families withdrawing their girls, and this was unfortunately what happened.[108] By August Rev. Joseph Dinzey could see a bad year ahead for Compton Ladies' College. He had lost most, if not all, of the pupils from New Brunswick, and Dunham Ladies' College in Dunham, Quebec, was a noticeable competitor for pupils.[109]

[107] Letter. Mrs. Helen Kellogg, Halifax, Nova Scotia to Mr. William M. Jarvis, St. John, New Brunswick, April 10, 1878 (Jarvis letters, Archives, B.C.S.)

[108] Letter. Rev. J. Dinzey to William Jarvis, June 20, 1878.

[109] Ibid., August 19, 1878.

*Amy Winifred (Dinzey) Sylvester - Amy became the mother of Mrs. James P. Hall (Louisa Sylvester) of Norwell, Massachusetts. Ethel (Chicky) and Amy were the only children of Joseph and Louisa Dinzey to live to maturity.

*Mrs. Dashwood - See page 41 . Mrs. Dashwood (Miss Stubbs) taught languages and had been Lady Principal of Betterton House (Hall) in Toronto. Dr. Dashwood, her husband, was also a linguist. (Letter, June 10, 1878.) The girls, however, did not attend Mrs.

Many times during the year Joseph and Louisa considered leaving the school and in August Joseph visited New Brunswick with the view in mind to begin a school there. During this visit he missed seeing Mr. Jarvis, and the matter appears to have ended there.[110]

Throughout the years from 1875 until the end of his tenure at Compton Ladies' College Joseph constantly faced overwhelming financial problems. He struggled to find the school rent, which was possibly the mortgage money. In 1876 he found it necessary to ask Mr. Jarvis for one hundred dollars in order to pay"Dawson* and another party."[111] The school had provided a roof for Joseph, Louisa and Ethel Dinzey, and food, but aside from that Dinzey said that they would

> "leave the Institution in about the same condition that we came into the world."[112]

During the summer months he had to take temporary posts in order to "keep the pot boiling." In the summer of 1877, it appears that he served as the clergyman of Island Pond, and in the summer and autumn of 1878 he had been preaching at various places including Richmond and Melbourne.[113]

It also appears that Joseph Dinzey had problems collecting fees. Mr. Jarvis was sometimes asked to secure the fees of tardy parents in New Brunswick. Dinzey was hesitant about increasing the fees and adamant about keeping the fee reductions for sisters and children of the clergy.[114] In 1877-1878 he raised the fees ten dollars but the New Brunswick families paid the former fee and he made special arrangements for reduced fees with certain families. None of this helped the

[110] Ibid. [111] Ibid., December 12, 1876. [112] Ibid., March 1, 1878.

[113] Ibid., October 24, 1878. [114] Ibid., May 25, 1877.

Dashwood's school. They were enrolled in September of 1878 in a school run by Mrs. Cornelia Tippet in Fredericton, New Brunswick.

*See Map of King's Hall and Environs p. xv.

school purse, but it was Joseph Dinzey's way of running the school in the manner he believed to be the best. Ready cash was so scarce that on occasion he could not give his pupils the pocket money they requested.*

Mrs. Dinzey was quite ill during the year 1876-1877. In July she was permitted a visit to her family in St. Catharines, Ontario, only through the generosity of the "Ladies of Compton" who collected forty-five dollars for that specific purpose.[115]

When the school was in the midst of the worst health problems in January of 1878, a second mortgage had to be taken on the college. St. James the Less granted the sum of one thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars, payable within ten years at six per cent per annum. The papers were signed on January 26, 1878 in Quebec by Bishop J.W. Williams, the President of the corporation.[116] The corporation therefore assumed the responsibility of the mortgage but Joseph Dinzey was left on his own, it appears, to work out the financial problems at the school in Compton.

During the summer of 1878 all the drains at Compton Ladies' College were taken up, the well was cleaned and deepened, a spring of water was deepened and boxed in. The out-houses or dry closets were also attended to and a verandah or walk was erected at the back of the wing leading to the closets.[117] The school had, however, only twenty-five resident pupils and twelve day girls, and Dinzey said that he was having "a hard struggle."[118]

[115] Ibid., July 11, 1877.

[116] Sherbrooke Registry Office. B-33-613-475.

[117] Letter Rev. J. Dinzey to William Jarvis, October 24, 1878.

[118] Ibid.

*Finances - One cannot but wonder how the Dinzey family managed financially. It is a possibility that Joseph Dinzey received a small income from his father's estate. Richard Dinzey, Joseph's father, died in 1860 in St. Bartholomew, W.I. See p. 20.

The withdrawal of the pupils from New Brunswick had a marked effect on the school's enrollment. The year, however, must have gone better than Dinzey expected because on July 12, 1879, Mrs. Hannah Fling was paid the amount of one thousand dollars owed to her by the Corporation of Compton Ladies' College.[119] The agreement drawn up to settle the matter made no mention of the six per cent interest due her. Perhaps this was waived or had been paid annually. Unable to meet the payments due to Myron Aldrich and Senator Cochrane, the corporation asked these shareholders for an extension on October 25, 1879.[120]

On July 20, 1880, Myron Aldrich was finally paid one thousand dollars, leaving the sum of two thousand, eight hundred dollars still due to him.[121] It was not until 1895 that Myron Aldrich and M.H. Cochrane were paid the amounts owed to them.[122] The difficulties of these years foreshadowed even more difficult times ahead for the college.

The Closing of Compton Ladies' College 1884

During the year 1883-1884 the severity of the school's financial distress became apparent. Senator Cochrane offered a further sum of one thousand dollars to assist the school, but whether this was a loan or a gift is not clear.[123] Another loan was, of course, of little benefit. Robert Hamilton,* a

[119] Sherbrooke Registry Office, B-33-613-475. [120] Ibid. [121] Ibid.

[122] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, February 1896, Vol. III, no. 2, p. 34.

[123] Archives, B.C.S., Unpublished Manuscript, p. 53.

*Robert Hamilton - Mr. Hamilton was born in New Liverpool, Quebec on September 1, 1822. He was educated in Cornwall, Ontario by the Rev. Dr. Urquart. Upon the death of his father he took over an extensive lumber business. He was one of the largest shareholders of the Bank of Mtl, a trustee of Bishop's University, receiving a D.C.L. from that institution in 1885. He served as a delegate to both Diocesan and General Synods of the Church of England. Recognizing his responsibility as a man of wealth he gave generously to parishes, the diocese of Quebec and Bishop's University. (George Maclean Rose, ed., A Cyclopaedia of Canadian Biography, (Toronto: Rose Publishing Co., 1886), pp. 742-743.)

wealthy and devoted Anglican businessman, was requested to raise money for the college. While collecting funds for Compton Ladies' College he became ill, and although the school's corporation requested that the Synod appoint someone to continue his work, it appears that no appointment was made.[124]

Rev. Joseph Dinzey resigned "after ten years of unwearied labour."[125] The burden of debt had "proved to be too much for him."[126] "The trustees were unwilling to close the college and for the purpose of keeping it open for another year raised a guarantee fund of $500."[127] This amount was, however, insufficient as the debts appear to have been approximately $6000.[128]

Joseph Dinzey presented a summary of his ten years as Principal of Compton Ladies' College at his final meeting with the school's corporation. He reported that there had been

> "four hundred and forty-seven pupils wholly or partly educated, of these three hundred and fifteen were boarders, the majority of whom came from the Eastern Townships, and the cities of Quebec City and Montreal and the Atlantic Provinces. A sum of not less than $64,000. was expended in carrying on the work of the college, supplied from three sources, Board and Tuition Fees, Government Grants* and Private Means."[129]

"For ten years Rev. Principal Dinzey carried it on most laboriously and in spite of money and serious obstacles, thus

[124] Ibid. [125] Ibid., p. 55. [126] Ibid. [127] Ibid. [128] Ibid., p. [illegible]

[129] Ibid., p. 55.

*Government Grants - Acts Respecting Education And Schools in Lower Canada, (Quebec: Printed At The Daily Evening "Mercury" Office, 1875) Being Chapters 15, 16 and 17 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada proclaimed and published under authority of the Acts 23 Vict. Chap. 56 A.D. 1860. "With Respect to Schools for Girls," p. 30 Cap. XV, Section 70. 9 Vic. c. 27 s. 30, and "Distribution and Application of Common School Funds." Cap. XV, Section 94, p. 40, 12 Vic., c. 50, s. 14.

it is a matter of most sincere regret that he was unable to make it a thorough success as he hoped."[130]

Research in the field of economic history in Canada tells us that Canada was experiencing a depression when Compton Ladies' College was founded and once again during the years from 1880 to 1886.[131] These monetary crises undoubtedly affected the progress of the school. Unpaid debts dating from the college's foundation, a further mortgage taken from the parish of St. James the Less, and a lack of real support from both the Church and the Anglican laity were the particular factors that brought an end to Compton Ladies' College in 1884. The closing of the college was considered a great loss, not only to the parish of Compton, but also to the entire Anglican Community of Quebec.

Life at Compton Ladies' College 1874-1884

We do not know the specific events that highlighted each of the first ten years of Compton Ladies' College, but the letters of Rev. Joseph Dinzey to Mr. William M. Jarvis,* his friend and confidant who lived in St. John, New Brunswick, and the letters of Lucy, Minnie (Mary), and Nellie (Helen) Jarvis to their father, give a clear and almost complete picture of two years at the school 1876-1877 and 1877-1878. These letters were sent by stage coach from the post office in Compton Vil-

[130] Ibid.

[131] M.C. Urquhart, ed., K.A.H. Buckley, asst. ed., Historical Statistics of Canada, (Cambridge: University Press; Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1965), p. 173 and p. 198.

*Mr. William M. Jarvis - It is possible that Rev. Dinzey and Mr. Jarvis met when Dinzey was a clergyman at Richmond Corner and South Richmond, New Brunswick. It appears from the letters, however, that Mr. Jarvis knew the Eastern Townships of Quebec very well, and that he was acquainted with both the University of Bishop's College and Bishop's College School. He did not attend either of these institutions, and at present Mr. Jarvis' connection with the region has not been established.

lage.[132] The two older Jarvis girls, Lucy and Minnie attended the school for three years 1875 until 1878. Nellie, the youngest girl, entered in 1876 and was withdrawn with her sisters at the close of the school year 1878. Since the Jarvis girls were motherless, and the daughters of a very busy man who travelled frequently outside of his province, the girls remained at the school even during vacation periods. This gives even more scope to the information found in the letters.* Through these letters it is possible to review in considerable detail a very good year at the school, 1876-1877, and a very distressing year, 1877-1878, and we can assume that the other years, with variations of course, must have been somewhat similar.

In the years from 1876 to 1878 there appears to have been two main groups of pupils at the school, one from New Brunswick and the other from Montreal. In one of his letters Dinzey reported that the two factions were getting along better. In 1876-1877 there were eighteen girls from New Brunswick, and in the following year approximately twelve from New Brunswick and eight from Montreal. There was also a student from Ottawa and another from New York and two from Quebec City. The other resident pupils came from Sherbrooke, Island Pond, and Waterloo. In 1878-1879 Rev. Joseph Dinzey was expecting a girl from Boston, two from Newport, Rhode Island, and two from Portland, Maine. He also received a letter from California inquiring about the school in regard to the possibility of young ladies coming from that state.

From the letters written by the Jarvis children we learn that the school was called the "house", and the main hall the

[132]Letter Joseph Dinzey to Mr. Jarvis, May 25, 1877.

*Letters - The letters also reported on events outside of Compton. For example, the great fire in St. John, N.B., in July 1877 and the burning of the big Pomeroy house and numerous barns on Cochrane Road near the village on October 17, 1877, and an earthquake felt in Compton on Thursday, November 15, 1877.

"school room." The school had a circular drive called the ring and was surrounded by a fence and gate. The lower floor had several parlours and the school room; the upper floor had a central hall with rooms on either side. Two or three girls shared a bedroom and the members of a family were placed together. The girls were required to sweep out their own rooms.* Some of the school's eight servants lived in the basement.

The pupils ranged in age from six through to twenty-one.** The school day began with the ringing of a hand bell. A second bell signalled prayers which was followed by breakfast and studies in the school room. Dinner was served at mid-day, and the girls sat in places allotted to them. The afternoons appear to have been relatively free for walks, games, writing letters, drawing, knitting and sewing. Before late tea there was a study hour in the school room. Directly after tea the small children went off to bed. The older pupils went to bed at nine in the evening. On Saturdays the girls had sewing and mending in the morning, and on Sundays they went to St. James*** in the village for morning service. In the afternoons they attended Sunday School at the church, and some girls attended the evening service.**** It appears that they walked to St. James as on one occasion Rev. J. Dinzey permitted Nellie to miss church because she had a cold and the snow was very deep.

*Rooms - In later years the upper floor had two dormitories. Then in 1901 curtained cubicles were designed and in 1913 partitions were added creating rooms once again.

**Age of Pupils - Nellie Jarvis was the youngest girl at the age of six. Alice Hall of Montreal was promised as a pupil by her father until she reached twenty-one. (Letter J. Dinzey to Mr. Jarvis, March 5, 1878.)

***St. James - The Church of England in Compton Village was consecrated St. James, but when the church was rebuilt on its original site it was consecrated St. James the Less. (See Map of King's Hall and Environs p. xv.)

****Evening Service - It is not clear whether attendance at this service was compulsory.

The girls wore dark dresses for school with white linen collars and white pinafores. Parents were expected to provide twelve collars and possibly as many pinafores. Each pupil had only one or two school dresses. The little girls wore waists (blouses).* In winter the girls wore flannel drawers and undershirts and woollen stockings. For outdoor activities they pulled on heavy knitted outer stockings and overshoes. It appears that this heavy clothing protected the girls from the cold and that they simply accepted the chilliness of the school as a part of their life. There were very few references to being uncomfortably cold in the Jarvis children's letters. They did on one occasion mention that the outer windows were going on, and on one or two particularly bitter nights Nellie was taken to Miss Young's room to sleep because it was so cold in the bedroom the Jarvis girls shared. The girls reported in their letters when they removed their flannel undergarments. One can imagine the relief they felt at shedding the coarse clothing. Cotton underthings and cotton dresses were worn in the warm days.** Each girl was required to have gloves, a Sunday dress and perhaps a party dress. Lucy Jarvis mentioned purchasing dancing slippers. Hair ribbons were an obsession. All clothing that was sent to the house laundry had to be marked with the owner's name. If this was not done and the article was sent to the pound, five or six cents had to be paid to retrieve the item.

After resigning as Lady Principal, Louisa Dinzey saw to all aspects of the entire school other than the education in the school room. She looked after dress fabric, and hired the local seamstress to make dresses for the Jarvis girls. Perhaps this was a special service for these motherless children, or perhaps

*Clothing List of Some Items - Letter, Miss Frances Jadis to Mr. Jarvis. February 17, 1877.

**Clothing - The Jarvis children always asked their father's permission before changing out of their winter garb, and each reported when the change was made.

it was done for any pupil if the parents made such a request. Lucy Jarvis wrote in a letter to her father that Mrs. Dinzey was cleaning the house. She was likely overseeing the servants and assisting herself. When Philomène was suspected of stealing, it was Mrs. Dinzey who reprimanded the girl and sent her home for anything else she had taken. Rev. J. Dinzey referred to the school's pantry as Mrs. Dinzey's pantry, so it appears she kept track of the food supplies and the kitchen. In 1877-1878 there were eight house servants. Louisa and Joseph had these servants at their disposal, yet they had no remuneration and often no ready cash. The servants were likely in the same financial state as the Dinzey family. They had their food at the school and a roof over their heads but very little money in their pockets.

Rev. Joseph Dinzey was in charge of the physical upkeep of the school building, the grounds, the interviewing and hiring of staff, student enquiries and student enrollment. He was also required to pay all the bills. He saw to the purchasing of the food needs and school conveyances.* Rev. Joseph Dinzey found the funds for all items, from the three croquet sets, which were paid off by charging a fee of twenty-five cents for playing, to the payments of the school rent (mortgage). In a letter to Mr. Jarvis in 1877 from Rev. J. Dinzey we learn that Joseph Dinzey is, himself, planting trees on the school property. Dinzey took the girls for outings in the school sleigh and wagon. He oversaw the improvements made during the summer of 1878 and we must not forget that he also taught scriptural studies at the school, set the school examinations, looked over all the papers and did the report cards.

The school seems to have raised some or all of its meat. One letter reported that a calf had been butchered. In a letter

*Payments - Joseph Dinzey made a payment to Mr. Dawson in December of 1876. This is likely a payment to the neighbouring farmer for crops or meat. He also saw to the purchase of the new horse and sleigh in 1878.

to William Jarvis on November 15, 1877, Joseph Dinzey wrote that he was feeding the girls on beef, mutton, turkey, duck, chicken, ham and eggs as Mr. Jarvis had suggested. There were numerous references to special cakes, candy, nuts being served and the girls used the kitchen to make toffee. One special tea was reported when Mrs. Dinzey served oysters. The month was December so the oysters could easily have been sent to Compton by train in a barrel of salt water.

In the good weather the girls played croquet on the lawn, seesawed and played a game called "hats" on the verandah, swung on a rope swing and played baseball which is rather surprising. The pupils seem to have freely roamed the property, but this was perhaps against the school rules. Lucy Jarvis wrote in a letter to her father about going for a walk in the woods at four o'clock one May morning. The girls were given permission to ride the school horse, Obediah, without a saddle around the school ring. In 1877-1878 a second horse called Obediah II, was purchased. It seems likely that the first horse died and that the school still owned only one horse.

In the winter the girls slid and tobogganed, snowshoed and skated on a rink made outside with high sides of snow. The Jarvis girls' letters read as though Mr. Dinzey made the rink himself. The pupils also went on sleigh rides. In one letter dated March 17, 1877, Lucy told her father about a particular sleigh ride. She had tied her small sleigh on behind the big sleigh because it was so crowded. Going down a hill the horse could hardly hold the sleigh back. Finally the horse kicked in the dashboard of the sleigh. Lucy fell off her little sleigh and was dragged through the mud and Rev. Joseph Dinzey fell out and rolled through the spring mud and snow. No one seemed upset by the experience, and it was all taken as part of the outing. This event prompted the purchase of the larger express sleigh by Joseph Dinzey in December of 1877.

The girls played inside games also. These activities in-

cluded parlour croquet, card games such as snap and whist, charades, and in the play rooms either on the second floor or third floor of the central section, the younger pupils played "housekeeping". Lucy Jarvis told in a letter of receiving a box of chocolates from Rev. G.H. Parker as a forfeit. She had been to the Parkers' home for tea or an evening of games and the game "Philippine"* had been played, and she had found the nut.

Rev. Joseph Dinzey seemed to delight in his pupils extra-curricular fun. He watched their games and enjoyed especially the play of the small children. He permitted Nellie Jarvis and his own children Ethel (Chicky) and Richard to play in a summer house he had built on the house lawn and they pretended that it was a fort. He made them swords and cocked hats to wear as they played soldiers. In 1876-1877 and the autumn of 1877-1878 Richard and Nellie Jarvis were constant playmates. In July of 1877 Richard fractured his collar bone. The stableman's elbow struck him while protecting him from the school horse. Dinzey called his active little four year old a "cricket." In the autumn of 1877 Richard and Nellie got into a good deal of trouble. They took a tin box containing money which belonged to Nellie. Lucy reported it missing and accused Richard of taking it and breaking it open in order to get the money, but it seems more likely that both of the children did the deed. Richard and Nellie also played on the cistern and told tall stories. Richard climbed on Lucy's bureau and opened a drawer. Nellie took apples from the pantry and from another pupil's room. On one occasion Richard even climbed out on the roof. This was probably the verandah roof. Lucy reported the mischief to her father and the outcome was that the two little ones were to be kept apart. Richard was blamed for the misdemeanours by Mr. Jarvis and it seems that Mr. Jarvis wanted the boy punished. Rev. Joseph Dinzey, however,

*Philippine - An almond or other nut is hidden. The finder receives a forfeit from the one who hid the nut.

took a calmer look at the situation and wrote the following to William Jarvis.

> "Children are so apt to forget what they do or say that it is sometimes very hard to act, and I do not want to be unjust even to my own child, and one only four years old."[133]

These words tell us a great deal about Rev. Joseph Dinzey. We can see clearly that he understood and loved children and was never given to hasty actions or severe punishments.

Some punishments were handed down by Rev. J. Dinzey and his staff. Lateness warranted lines as did telling falsehoods or doing foolish things such as running outside without proper outer clothing. Lucy and two friends on one occasion sewed up the bottoms of some of the girls nightgowns and made them apple-pie beds.* Each guilty girl received two hundred lines and if the girl said there was no harm in what she had done she received another one hundred lines. In 1878 when a number of senior girls wrote letters to young men they did not know and mailed them "in a clandestine manner," Rev. J. Dinzey "court martialled"** them and informed their parents, and that seemed to be the extent of the punishment.

Numerous visitors arrived at the school from 1876 to 1878. Bishop James William Williams came on one occasion along with Principal Nicolls of the University of Bishop's College. The Bishop of Niagara also came as well as the Bishop of Algoma who spoke of the Indian portion of his mission.*** Numerous clergy-

[133]Letter Rev. Joseph Dinzey to William Jarvis, November 13, 1877.

*Apple-pie Beds - Another name for this was short-sheeting a bed. The upper sheet is removed and the lower one folded up to resemble the top sheet, making a bed only one third of its original length.

**Court-Martialled - This seems to have meant that Rev. Dinzey gave the girls a firm verbal reprimand.

***Mission - After the Bishop of Algoma's visit at Christmas, 1877 a Missionary Union was begun at Compton Ladies' College. (Letter Rev. J. Dinzey to Mr. William Jarvis, December 25, 1877.)

men also visited the college. Archdeacon Roe and Canon Foster visited and spoke to the girls. These were special talks dealing with the girls' theological studies. The Honourable Mr. Fraser of New Brunswick also visited and the Minister of Public Instruction along with the Secretary of the Protestant Department of Public Instruction, Professor H.H. Miles,* made a visit in order to inspect and assess the college. In the first week of July 1877 John A. MacDonald visited Senator M.H. Cochrane and Joseph Dinzey was invited to come and meet him. There were, no doubt, many other visitors at the college, but these few names show that the area and the school were not as isolated as we might think they were.

The pupils of Compton Ladies' College were permitted to go into the village of Compton. Perhaps this was in a group with a teacher in charge, but the trips were not reported as though this was the case. The village at that time had two hotels, several stores and a post office. The freedom at that time to go to the village is quite interesting to note as in later years visiting the village was strictly forbidden and infrequent trips were made with a teacher always in charge. The girls were also taken to Lennoxville and to Sherbrooke. In 1877-1878 these visits stopped because of the illness at the school and in Lennoxville. Other travels were mentioned also in the letters. Rev. Joseph Dinzey travelled to Ottawa, Quebec City and St. John, New Brunswick. He also travelled throughout the Eastern Townships as he took temporary positions to relieve a clergyman. In the summer of 1877, Louisa, Ethel and Richard Dinzey went to St. Catharines, Upper Canada, to see Mrs. Dinzey's family, and in the summer of 1878 Louisa, Joseph and Ethel went to the seashore for a holiday. Precisely where they went was

*Henry Hopper Miles - From 1845 until 1849 H.H. Miles was Headmaster of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville. He was educated at King's College University of Aberdeen, and received a D.C.L. from McGill University.

not reported, but Rev. Joseph Dinzey told Mr. Jarvis that they were all much better for having made their trip.

The number of social events at Compton Ladies' College from 1876 to 1878 is surprising and it may be assumed that each year had as many of more social occasions as those found in the research material about these particular years. In mid-October there was a "Harvest Festival," which unfortunately was not described. Each girl paid forty cents for her ticket. In October there was also a costume party. Birthday parties were frequent. Numerous such parties were reported in the letters of the Jarvis girls, one for Ethel Dinzey, another for Birdie Cochrane at her home and a special birthday gathering in the evening on December 31, 1877 for Mrs. Dinzey. The Cochranes, the Parkers and other adults were invited and everyone danced. On one day at the school three pupils celebrated their birthdays and Rev. J. Dinzey declared the day a holiday for the entire college.

A number of pupils besides the Jarvis children remained at the school during the Christmas vacation, and the Dinzeys enjoyed their company. Bed time for the pupils remaining was ten o'clock and morning prayers were at nine. The girls were invited out for teas and evenings with the Cochranes, the Parkers, the Kendricks and the Bliss family, all of Compton. On Christmas night the Dinzeys had a party at the school. In 1877 the Cochranes and Parkers came along with Willie, James and Birdie Cochrane, a cousin Roby and a friend, Mr. Bird, a teacher from Montreal High School. Lucy wrote of the event to her father and indicated her pleasure that some young men were at the party.

In the spring there were always "sugar parties." In 1876-1877 there were three of these events. The location of two of the parties is known, one was at the Kellam farm, and another was at the Bliss farm, Maplehurst.* The third one may have been at the Dawson farm just across the road from the school or right

*See Map of King's Hall and Environs p. xv.

on the school property.

The twenty-fourth of May was a holiday in celebration of the Queen's Birthday. The pupils were given a holiday. The girls presented "Tableaux"* of historical significance which they had prepared. The school was decorated with flags and there was a short programme arranged by Rev. Joseph Dinzey which culminated with the singing of "God Save the Queen." On May 24, 1878 the girls had fire crackers to light, and this must have been a very special event.

The year 1876-1877 was a busy year socially. The boys came from Lennoxville on a number of occasions. The letters mentioned five occasions but there may have been more. They came by train and usually to dance. On most occasions they left by nine. On May 23, 1877 there was a very special dance at Compton Ladies' College and it was well described by both Lucy Jarvis and Joseph Dinzey. For this special occasion three summer houses were constructed on the lawn of the house, and Minnie Jarvis reported that they were painted red, green, white and yellow. The school room, parlours and dining room were decorated by the girls, and the girls were in charge of the food. Each one attending paid either one or two dollars. The junior pupils were sent to bed right after tea as usual. Rev. Dinzey saw it as his duty to go through the list of names of the boys attending from Bishop's College School and cross off the names of any objectionable young men. The grounds of the school were decorated and illuminated. The whole event was well chaperoned Rev. Dinzey told Mr. William Jarvis and although the grounds were illuminated the young couples were not allowed outside to walk about. Rev. and Mrs. Parker attended the event as did the Senator Cochrane and his wife, and a number of other

*Tableaux - A tableau is a group of silent, motionless persons arranged to represent a scene. Sometimes a title appeared on a poster or a title and relevant passage was read to describe the scene or the event it represented.

adults. The school boys from Lennoxville did not have to be back until one o'clock, and this meant that they could remain until eleven-thirty at Compton. The adults remained until two in the morning.

During the year 1877-1878 social activities went on in spite of all the problems at the school. The girls visited G.H. Parker's home for meals, teas and hymn practices. They also visited the Bliss farm and the Kendricks and Senator Cochrane's farm. The visit to the Cochrane farm was a very special event. The girls were picked up at the front door of the college at half past two on January 7, 1878, and driven by Jimmy Cochrane up the road in a sleigh with four horses "in fine style." First they were given a tour of the green house, and then the barns which housed forty horses and one hundred and five cows. Finally they visited the carpenter shop. At six o'clock the Dinzeys arrived in the three seated sleigh with the new white horse, Obediah II. For tea they were served "partridges, pear preserves and all sorts of good things." After tea they talked "through" the telephone, looked at photograph albums, and danced waltzes until Mrs. Dinzey was too tired to play.[133]

The pupils of Compton Ladies' College were also taken to concerts. One concert written about was in the morning at the Compton Town Hall. In 1878 Rev. G.H. Parker arranged a concert. Rev. Joseph Dinzey informed him that either his girls could attend or the Lennoxville boys, but not both. This decision was made, of course, because of all the sickness at the time in both areas.

Learning seemed to come second to the social events and jolly times at Compton Ladies' College during Rev. Joseph Dinzey's years at the school. Certainly that is the impression one gets from the letters of the Jarvis girls. Included in the

[133]Letter, Lucy Jarvis to William Jarvis, her father, January 8, 1878.

Jarvis letters are three report cards. The marks the girls received seem unusually high and two or more girls tied for each place in the class standings. In view of the fact that the three Jarvis girls wrote and spelled very badly in their letters and yet received very high marks and class standings seems to indicate something was amiss in the school room, in the marking, or in the report cards.*

The final examinations at Compton Ladies' College were held each year during the first week of June. The school ended the following week and on the last day there was a closing concert. A special stage was put up for the event under Rev. Joseph Dinzey's supervision. The pupils' parents and the friends of the school were invited to attend. Most of the pupils at the school wore white dresses. This was desirable but not absolutely necessary. Book prizes were donated by parents and others, and these prizes were presented to pupils who did well in particular subjects.

From 1874 to 1884 Rev. Joseph Dinzey faced many problems at Compton Ladies' College that are familiar to the Headmaster of today. He selected his staff and pupils, he handled the discipline problems, and dealt with the parents of pupils. He also had the worry of all the economic problems, decreasing enrollment, as well as the difficulty of dealing with school corporation, securing funds from them and moving them into action. Added to these problems were Rev. Joseph Dinzey's special problems that accompanied the 1870's. We question how a school with fifty-one occupants could operate for an entire year without its own clean, plentiful, water supply. The primitive disinfectants and limited medicines of the time made it impossible to prevent the spread of the most uncomplicated illness. In 1877-1878 the sore throat epidemic, the four typhoid cases, the death of Richard Dinzey, and the reports of scarlet fever and diptheria in

*Report Cards - Rev. Joseph Dinzey saw to the examination papers and the reports.

PHOTOGRAPHS - CHAPTER TWO

1. Rev. Joseph Dinzey in his retirement years in Hanover, Massachusetts. (courtesy Mrs. James P. Hall (Louisa Sylvester), Norwell, Massachusetts.)

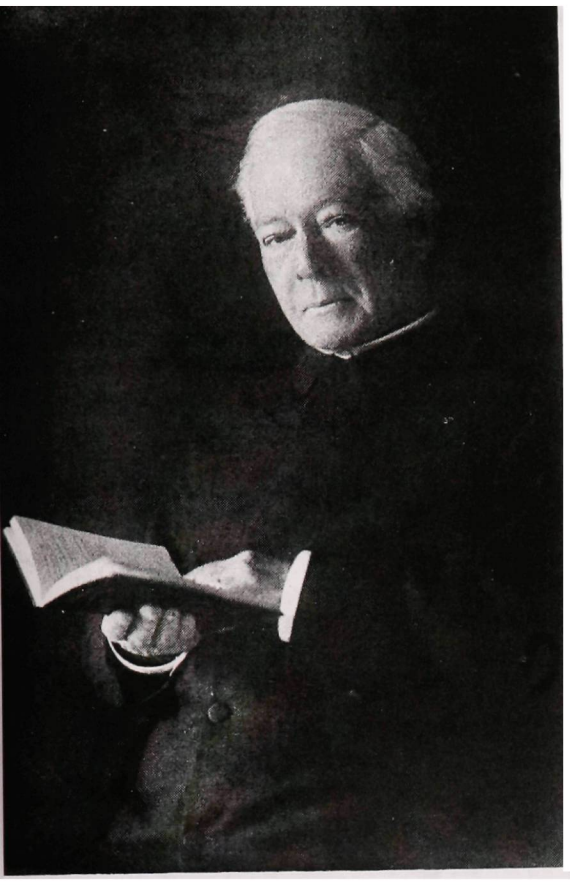
2. Parsonage, St. James the Less, Compton, 1861-1875. See map of King's Hall and Environs, no. 9, p. xv. (1978 photograph by Miss Margot Graham.)

3. Compton Ladies' College. Note the three windows on the third floor, the balcony over the main entrance which led from the Principal's quarters, and the cupola on the roof. (courtesy Miss Gretchen Parrock, Sherbrooke, Quebec.)

4. Mrs. Louisa (Towers) Dinzey in her senior years in Hanover, Massachusetts. (courtesy Mrs. James P. Hall, Norwell, Massachusetts.)

5. St. James the Less, Compton. Note the steeple. (courtesy Mrs. Louise (Mitchell) Weldon, Magog, Quebec.)

6. Rev. G.H. Parker, Edmund Parker in B.C.S. attire and Mrs. Parker, mid-1880's. (courtesy Mr. James Winder, Lennoxville, Quebec.)



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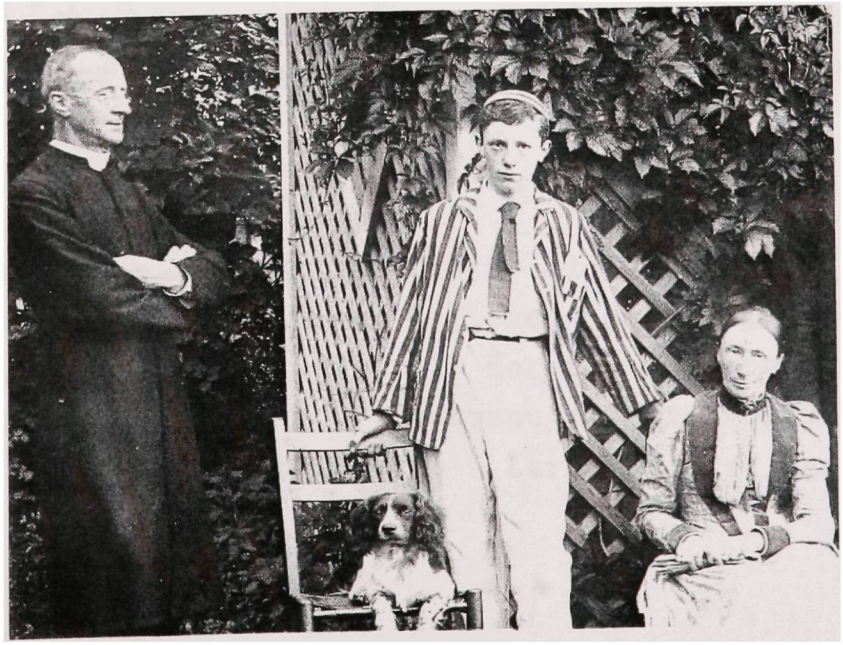
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Lennoxville, Sherbrooke and Montreal are staggering when viewed from the present. Joseph and Louisa Dinzey, Dr. King, Dr. LaRue, and Dr. Robertson were virtually powerless to help and fortunately there was only one death at the school. Life anywhere in the 1870's was not easy but, as the letters of the Jarvis children demonstrate, those living in the time span did not view life at the school as being particularly uncomfortable or difficult.

In many ways the years from 1874 to 1884 at Compton Ladies' College under Rev. Joseph Dinzey's headship are surprising. There was no harsh Headmaster or Headmistress setting down countless rules and handing down severe and unreasonable punishments. It is clear from the Jarvis letters that Joseph Dinzey dismissed and refused to hire anyone who demonstrated such qualities. The social events at the school were numerous and there was a surprising amount of freedom permitted to the pupils. The boys came from Bishop's College School for parties and concerts. The girls ran about the school property, played baseball, and rode the school horse. There were ladylike games and teas as well but boyish almost modern rough play was allowed. The college was not as isolated as we might have thought it would be, and life was certainly not as formal or restricted as we might have imagined. Compton Ladies' College had severe problems from 1874 to 1884, just surviving financially was difficult enough, however, one can see that the pupils at the school shared a happy, joyful experience in spite of the illness and hard times during those first years.

Summation of the Years 1874-1884

It is important to remember that Dinzey did not want to build a school such as Compton Ladies' College. He had planned a small school with modest fees, primarily for the daughters of the clergy in the area. Senator M.H. Cochrane's gift of $2000. and his insistence that the school be "on a Larger Scale" made

Dinzey change his plans. It seems safe to surmise that the Rev. Joseph Dinzey had his hands full trying to please the men who were his patrons, as well as those who were on the school's corporation. He was dealing with powerful men such as Senator M.H. Cochrane and William M. Jarvis. Mr. Jarvis' influence in New Brunswick was so great that when he withdrew his daughters at the close of the school year 1878, all the pupils of New Brunswick families were withdrawn.* The letters Rev. Joseph Dinzey wrote to Mr. Jarvis clearly showed his disagreements with Rev. G.H. Parker and Archdeacon Henry Roe. He felt the corporation wanted to get rid of him and that Roe was "determined to ruin the school" so that he "might have the School for himself or friends." We must remember that Rev. Joseph Dinzey was the outsider. He had come into the Eastern Townships and begun the girls' school the Bishop had hoped for a long time to see established. The school had its problems but because of Dinzey it existed and functioned. He and his wife were also serving the school without salary. These three facts could well have caused envy on the part of some of the local clergy. Clearly Joseph and Louisa Dinzey did not receive the support they should have and so this envy seems to have found its release in making Dinzey's survival at the school just a little more difficult.

Rev. Joseph Dinzey was indeed the outsider. He was from the West Indies of Swedish and Danish background. Could this perhaps account for the kind of school he founded and ran for ten years? It was not the stiff Victorian finishing school we

*Withdrawn - None of the Jarvis letters indicate precisely why Mr. Jarvis withdrew his 3 girls from Compton Ladies' College. A letter dated April 10, 1878, from a Mrs. Helen Kellogg of Halifax to Mr. Jarvis stressed the "niceties and deportment" taught at Mrs. Dashwood's school. Perhaps Mr. Jarvis felt this was lacking to a degree at C.L.C. Possibly the water situation, illness, personal conflicts and varying reports he received during the year 1877-1878 made him make the decision.

would expect. Neither was it patterned upon Cheltenham Ladies' College or North London Collegiate, the schools founded twenty years previous to the founding of Compton Ladies' College, with the aim of offering academic programmes to girls equal to that of boys. Instead the school offered rough outside play, even baseball, numerous social events and a surprising amount of freedom.

Above all else we can see that Joseph and Louisa Dinzey had desperately hard times at Compton from 1870 until 1884. Rev. Joseph Dinzey struggled to finance and build the school. The church agencies refused him support. Originally Dinzey was totally responsible for the school lease from the five share holders and he took his position very seriously. He did not continue to have the friendship or real assistance from some of the men that once supported him. Personal relationships are difficult to assess and we cannot presume to discern all the intricate circumstances that led to the disagreements between Rev. Joseph Dinzey and Rev. G.H. Parker, Archdeacon Roe, and Dr. R. King, or the reasons for the withdrawal of the Jarvis girls and the other New Brunswick children from Compton Ladies' College.

The Jarvis letters tell us of three occasions when Joseph and Louisa Dinzey contemplated leaving the school. Immediately after Richard Dinzey's death they thought of leaving, at the end of the 1878 school year again they considered it, and once again during the year 1878-1879 they looked into the possibility of returning to New Brunswick. In March of 1878 Mr. William Jarvis notified Joseph Dinzey about vacant parishes in New Brunswick. The Dinzeys then decided to continue on at Compton for another year. Then on August 19, 1878 Rev. Joseph Dinzey wrote to Jarvis about fees* still owed to him by New Brunswick parents. Rev. Joseph Dinzey also stated in that letter that he had been in St.

*Fees - Mr. Jarvis often paid Dinzey directly and then collected himself from the New Brunswick families.

John but missed seeing Mrs. Jarvis, and that his intention had been to discuss with him the possibility of beginning a school in September of 1879 in New Brunswick. In another letter Dinzey assures William Jarvis that at some time they will return to New Brunswick.

Why did Joseph and Louisa Dinzey remain at Compton Ladies' College struggling along without salary for ten years? A letter sent to Mr. William M. Jarvis on March 20, 1878 seems to say it all.

> "We have concluded to remain here until the expiration of the School lease. On the death of our dear little boy, we felt so discouraged that my first feeling, could I have done so consistently, other things being also considered - was to give up the School then, at that very time. But a little reflection taught me (even could I have done so) that such a course would be looking very like want of due submission to God's dispensation. Also, I knew that it would be to act unfairly towards those to whom we are indebted on account of the School. Therefore, we concluded it was our plain duty to remain at our post for the present. It will be my effort to do my duty, and doing that, I can with a good courage, leave the result to God. Should He see fit to bless my efforts, by giving them some degree of success, so that, at the end of the next School year, (should I be spared so long), I may be in a position to leave Compton with at least, all liabilities settled, I shall be only too thankful - but if otherwise I shall not complain - but rather feel that, having done my best I can depart with a clear conscience."

The "liabilities" were not settled, and even in 1884, when Joseph Dinzey finally decided that he would definitely leave, the debts of the school were not covered. Perhaps something occurred in 1884 which made Joseph Dinzey resign, or perhaps he and Louisa were simply worn down by the past ten years of monetary difficulties and the numerous other problems that went with maintaining the struggling school.

Rev. Joseph Dinzey and his family left Compton in 1884 but

not for New Brunswick; they went instead to New England.*

No record remains to show that he ever returned to Compton or was ever asked to do so. It seems unusual that no interest was shown in securing information or photographs of the original founder of Compton Ladies' College, since Rev. Joseph Dinzey did not die until 1919.

***See Appendix A**

CHAPTER THREE

COMPTON LADIES' COLLEGE 1886-1901

Beginning Again 1886-1895

In September of 1886 Compton Ladies' College opened once again with an enrollment of thirty-one students.[1] Rev. George Herbert Parker, rector of St. James the Less, had led the project and acted in a supervising capacity.[2] In the same year G.H. Parker also promoted and directed the rebuilding of St. James the Less on its original site. The new church was consecrated on September 2, 1887.[3*] The return of the church to this location, across from Compton Ladies' College, made for a close affiliation between the college and the Compton Anglican Church. Rev. G.H. Parker possibly had this association between church and college in mind, when he initiated the construction of the church on the land near the school.

A new corporation had been formed consisting of "nine leading gentlemen of the Anglican Church in the Quebec Diocese who in turn select a managing board of five of their number."[4] The Bishop of Quebec was chairman of the corporation, as he had been at the founding of the school. Bishop James William Williams, when addressing the Synod in 1886, urged that there be shown a "more practical conviction of the desirability of

[1]Unpublished Manuscript, p. 57.

[2]L.S. Channell, History of Compton County, p. 170.

[3]Minutes, St. James the Less, Compton, Quebec.

[4]L.S. Channell, History of Compton County, p. 171.

*See Map of King's Hall and Environs p. xv.

such an institution among us."[5] He realized that good will must be backed by funds if Compton Ladies' College was to function with any hope of success. A guarantee fund of five hundred dollars was secured, and the Bishop issued a circular "to all parishes and missions to have an annual collection in all churches "[6] for the support of the institution. The rector of St. Peter's, Sherbrooke, (1854-1885), and the first resident clergyman of St. James the Less, Compton, (1840-1854), Rev. Charles Peter Reid,* donated five hundred dollars toward re-opening the college.[7]

The school opened with Miss Lucy Holland as Lady Principal, Miss M.D. Ross and Miss A.G. Elmsley as teachers, Rev. G.H. Parker as Chaplain and teacher of scripture and Mrs. C.E. Dunn as housekeeper. Miss Holland resigned and left the school on December 10, 1886 and Miss Tiffaney joined the staff as Lady Principal. Miss Tiffaney's tenure at the school was also brief, and on March 15, 1887, she left Compton Ladies' College.

[5]Canon Kelley, "Historical Sketch of King's Hall, Compton" 1938.

[6]Unpublished Manuscript, p. 57. [7]Ibid.

*Rev. Charles Peter Reid - Charles Peter Reid was born in Cornwall, Ontario, (Upper Canada) on August 14, 1811, the eldest son of Rev. James Reid, trusted confidant of Bishop Charles James Stewart. C.P. Reid was nominated for a Divinity studentship by the S.P.G. and in 1835 he was ordained Deacon by Dr. Stewart. One year later he was ordained Priest by Bishop G.J. Mountain. His first mission was at Rawdon, followed by La Prairie in 1837, and Compton in 1840, where he remained until 1854 when he went to St. Peter's, Sherbrooke. In 1885, he donated the purse presented to him by his parishioners upon his retirement, toward a scholarship fund for the sons of Quebec and Montreal Dioceses clergy. He also donated $500. to C.L.C., $1000. to the Pension Fund of the Church Society, and $500. to the Domestic and Foreign Society of the Canadian Church. (Parish of St. Peter's, Sherbrooke, Laus Deo 1822-1947, 1947, pp. 63-65.)

Miss M.D. Ross was Lady Principal until the closing of the school that year.[8] There were, no doubt, reasons for the short terms of Miss Holland and Miss Tiffaney as Lady Principal, but no records or letters appear to remain that reveal the problems that must have existed.

In 1887 Miss M.L. Prince* was appointed Lady Principal with Miss M.D. Ross as head teacher and Miss A.G. Elmsley and Miss M.L. Osgood as mistresses.[9] During the years that Miss Prince was Lady Principal the collection of funds continued, and by 1890 three thousand dollars of the six thousand dollar debt, was covered.[10] In June of that year the corporation reported:

> "The college is now in what may be called a fairly prosperous condition, and deserves the hearty sympathy and generous support of the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese and that the present is a fitting time for the Synod to take steps for the payment of the mortgage over the property."[11]

In 1891 Miss Prince resigned and Miss A.B. Cochrane, who had joined the staff in 1888, became Lady Principal, and a new

[8] Compton Ladies' College Ledger 1886-1901, pp. 1-16. Archives, B.C.S.

[9] Ibid.

[10] Unpublished Manuscript, p. 57. [11] Ibid.

*Miss M.L. Prince - Miss Prince's name appears in the C.L.C. Ledger from October 1887 to June 1891. In Canon Kelley's three page, "Historical Sketch of King's Hall, Compton," written in 1938, Miss Prince appears as Mrs. Prime. On May 9, 1940, Mrs. Florence Smith, who appears in the school ledger of 1886-1901 as Miss F. Winder in the 1888, 1889 and 1890, wrote to Canon Kelley telling him of the error he had made in Miss Prince's name. Unfortunately the mistake continued to be repeated in historical sketches about the school and the King's Hall closing memorial booklet of 1972 also contained the incorrect name for Miss Prince.

position was created by the appointment of a Mrs. Beckett as House Mother. Her duties were to see to the girls' rooms and supervise the health of the pupils.[12] During Miss Cochrane's second year at Compton Ladies' College, James William Williams retired as Bishop of Quebec. In his final charge to the Synod he spoke as ex-officio chairman of the Compton Ladies' College Corporation and drew attention to the necessity of clearing away the school's mortgage.[13] It appears, however, that nothing was immediately done about the matter.

Andrew Hunter Dunn became the new Bishop. Born in Essex, England, on October 16, 1839, he was educated privately at home, then in Heidelberg, Germany, and finally at Corpus Christi, Cambridge.[14] His ministry began in 1864 in Middlesex. From 1872 until 1892 he was Vicar of All Saints, South Acton, a poor parish on the outskirts of London. Rev. A.H. Dunn's work in this parish was remarkable. He promoted the erection of two permanent churches and six mission churches. He also initiated Sunday schools and day church schools which gave evening classes to illiterate adults. Andrew Hunter Dunn involved himself actively in all aspects of life in the South Acton community. Through his effort: houses were built by the church to be rented to the poor, club houses and parks were established, and a penny bank was begun at the church to encourage his parishioners to save what little they could.[15] On September 18, 1892,Andrew Hunter Dunn was consecrated the fifth Bishop of Quebec.[16] Throughout his career he was interested and active

[12]Compton Ladies' College Ledger, 1886-1901, p. 30.

[13]Unpublished Manuscript, p. 57.

[14]Henry James Morgan, Canadian Men And Women Of The Time, 1912, p. 355.

[15]Percival Jolliffe, Andrew Hunter Dunn, Fifth Bishop of Quebec: A Memoir, (London: S.P.C.K., 1919), pp. 31-37.

[16]H.J. Morgan, Canadian Men And Women Of The Time, 1912, p. 355.

in education. He was "full of vitality, physical, mental and spiritual - a man of will and purpose,"[17] with an attitude "of cloudless optimism."[18] "He felt his mission was to teach rather than to preach."[19] Along with all his other attributes he had a "phenomenal genius for obtaining money."[20] With these qualities, he was evidently, a man who would be much interested in all the Quebec Diocesan educational institutions, and in particular, in Compton Ladies' College, which was so badly in need of financial assistance.

The school appeared to be running satisfactorily in 1892-1893. The quality of teaching pleased the board, and two girls had written McGill Associate in Arts* examinations.[21] A new lawn tennis court and a new, roofed outdoor rink had been built. There had been very little illness at the school and in June of 1893 only two mistresses resigned.[22] Mrs. Dunn, the housekeeper was leaving, but a Mrs. A. Bliss had been found to replace her.

On December 7, 1893 the corporation of the college met and "Messrs. Cochrane and Aldrick (sic) gave notice that the amount due to them by mortgage on the college must be paid at once."[23] The corporation, in view of the demand, appointed

[17] Percival Jolliffe, Andrew Hunter Dunn, Fifth Bishop of Quebec, Foreword by the Rt. Rev. James Macarthur, pp. vi, vii.

[18] Ibid., p. vii. [19] Ibid., p. ix. [20] Ibid., p. 37.

[21] The Sherbrooke Daily Record, Vol. 1, no. 117, June 29, 1901.

[22] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. 1, no. 7, July 1894, p. 78.

[23] Ibid.

*Associate in Arts will be abbreviated hereafter as A.A.

Canon George Thorneloe* and Rev. Edwin Weary** to canvass the Diocese in order to raise the money to pay off the mortgage. Canon G.H. Thorneloe was to canvass Quebec City and its neighbourhood while Rev. Weary was to cover the rest of the diocese.[24]

Canon George Thorneloe began canvassing on July eleventh, 1893. The campaign was launched by a few large subscriptions and contributions. The largest of these was $500. given by Robert Hamilton on the condition that the total mortgage was paid off within the required time, which was December 31 of 1895.[25] Perhaps the idea of a conditional subscription originated with Robert Hamilton, or possibly it was Rev. George Thorneloe's creation. Wherever the idea came from, it was most successful in stimulating interest in the campaign, which was reported each month in the Quebec Diocesan Gazette. By July, 1894, $1,528.00 had been collected, and during the next five

[24] Ibid.

[25] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. 1, no. 7, July 1894, p. 79.

*Canon George Thorneloe - Mr. Thorneloe was born October 4, 1848 in Coventry, England. He was educated at B.C.S. and the University of Bishop's College. He was reputed to be one of Canada's greatest scholars. At the University of Bishop's College he earned the Mackie Prize for English Essay twice as well as the Nicolls' Prize for Mathematics. He also received the Prince of Wales Medal for Classics and the S.P.G. Medal. He graduated in 1872 B.A. and in 1874 M.A. In 1875 he was ordained Deacon. In 1895 the University of Bishop's College granted to him a D.C.L. and in 1896 he received D.D. from that institution. In November of that year he was ordained Bishop of Algoma. From 1885 to 1896 he was rector of St. Peter's, Sherbrooke, Quebec. (Henry James Morgan, Canadian Men And Women Of The Time, 1898, p. 1012. 1912, p. 1101.)

**Rev. Edwin Weary - Mr. Weary received his theological training at St. John's College, Newfoundland. He was ordained Priest in 1885 and from 1882 to 1885 he served the S.P.G. Mission at Battle Harbour, Labrador. His next post was Greenspond, Labrador. In 1889 he was moved to Rivière-du-Loup, Quebec, followed by Dudswell in 1893 and Marbleton in 1895. (Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1895, p. 1410.)

months it was going to be necessary to collect a further $1,158.67 to pay off the mortgages.[26]

"Speech Day," as the school closing was called at the time, was on June 20 of 1895. Although not reported in the Quebec Diocesan Gazette, this was the year Miss Cochrane resigned as Lady Principal.* In spite of this major staff change the future of the school was viewed optimistically. Girls had attended the school that year, not only from Quebec, but also from Ontario, Labrador and Massachusetts.[27] A guest at the school closing in 1895 wrote:

> "The results at the closing, show conclusively that Compton Ladies' College is not only doing good solid work on thoroughly satisfactory lines, but is also growing more and more in popular favour, and is deserving of the widest and fullest confidence."[28]

Compton Ladies' College had opened its doors once again. The school had experienced an initial turmoil under three Lady Principals in rapid succession. Eight steady years followed, however, under Miss Prince and Miss Cochrane. Academics at the school improved as in 1893 girls from the college were writing the McGill A.A. examinations. The financial plight of the school also appeared to be on the mend as a definite course of action was being taken in order to pay off the long outstanding mortgages.

[26] Ibid.

[27] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. II, no. 19, July 1895, p. 109.

[28] Ibid.

*Miss Cochrane - Miss Cochrane left Compton Ladies' College to study music in Germany. (Galley, 1926, Archives, B.C.S.)

Mrs. Amelia Brouse 1895-1901

In September of 1895 Mrs. Amelia Brouse, who had joined the college staff in 1891,[29] became Lady Principal. Her birth place had been Hamilton, Ontario, and her maiden name Allan. She had received secondary education at Galt Collegiate Institute in Hamilton. Amelia Allan had married Dr. Jacob Edwin Brouse M.D., a brother of Senator Brouse, and then taken up residence in Brockville, Ontario. In 1888 Dr. Brouse died and Mrs. Brouse took a teaching position at Brockville High School.* In 1891 she had left this post in order to join the staff of Compton Ladies' College.[30]

> "Mrs. Brouse was a small person, under medium height, of middle age, with greying hair. She did not display that quality of boundless energy which one might have looked for in the leader of a large group of restless girls, rather she might have been described by the word demure. Her eyes were a cold grey and her lightest word seemed like a law. Her quiet manner bespoke the good disciplinarian, so that before a long acquaintance each girl who came under her control felt that it was safer not to try to get away with anything. When she smiled on you, you felt that it was really something worth while and that you must have truly deserved the honour."[31]

She was not a Headmistress who was really loved by her girls nor "one to whom a young girl would breathe out confidences."[32]

[29] Compton Ladies' College Ledger 1886-1901, October 1891, p. 84.

[30] Henry James Morgan, Canadian Men And Women Of The Time, 1912, p. 150.

[31] The Hamilton Spectator, "Out Of The Storied Past, Many Have Memories of Kingsthorpe Girls' School," February 19, 1955, no. 113.

[32] Ibid.

*Brockville High School - Brockville Collegiate Institute and Vocational School is the present name of this school. A fire, in which all records were destroyed prevented the finding of material about Mrs. Brouse's years at this institution.

In December of Mrs. Brouse's first year the school was freed from all its past debts. The Honourable Evan John Price* donated a second amount of $300. to the Compton Ladies' College fund, and Mr. Robert Hamilton gave the sum of $500. that he had conditionally promised.[33] Payments were made to Senator M.H. Cochrane and Myron P. Aldrich, and $1,100. was paid to the parish of St. James the Less, covering the mortgage taken in 1878.[34] What an advantage for the new Lady Principal to begin her tenure with all financial stress removed from the college. More concern could now be shown about the college staff, curriculum and school events. Mrs. Brouse's staff in 1896 consisted of Miss Murphy, Miss Simpson, Miss Maud Johnson and Professor Dorey with Mrs. Bliss, a local woman, as housekeeper.[35]** The curriculum offered by Mrs. Brouse to her students in 1896 included: English grammar, English literature, French, Latin, history, botany, mathematics, geography, geometry, religious studies, hygiene, music and drawing.[36]

[33] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. II, no. 24, December 1895, p. 200.

[34] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. III, no. 2, February 1896, p. 35.

[35] L.S. Channell, History of Compton County, p. 171.

[36] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. III, no. 7, July 1896, p. 120.

*Evan John Price - E.J. Price was the fourth son of William Price. He was born May 8, 1840 in Wolfesfield, Quebec, educated privately in Canada and in England, before joining the family lumber business. He also became Vice-President of the Union Bank of Canada. In 1888 he was called to the Senate. (Wood, The Storied Province of Quebec, 5:404-405.) E.J. Price staunchly supported the Church of England and it was said that he was a man "whose purse was always open and who gave in that quiet and unostentatious manner that marks a true Samaritan." (Morgan, Canadian Men And Women Of The Time, 1898, pp. 833-834.)

**The Corporation of 1896 - Bishop Andrew Hunter Dunn, Rev. Canon Foster, Rev. Canon Thorneloe, Rev. G.H. Parker, The Honourable M.H. Cochrane, James A. Cochrane.

The school closing in June of 1896 deserves to be mentioned as it was much different from those of previous years. There were the usual recitations, vocal and piano solos and duets, but prize giving for both academic achievement and deportment formed the central part of the event. Under the headship of Mrs. Brouse all students at the school were graded on a total mark system for the entire year. The student obtaining the highest mark received a blue ribbon and a medal. Other prizes were given for the highest mark obtained in each subject area, general proficiency, good conduct and good behaviour in the house.[37] In 1896 four girls from Compton Ladies' College wrote the junior McGill Associate in Arts* examinations which were the equivalent of Junior Matriculation examinations. Of the four girls that wrote the examinations, two passed, and one of these girls, Mary Brooks, distinguished herself by obtaining ninety-two percent, and leading all the students examined that year in the province of Quebec. Mary Brooks also won the school ribbon and medal at Compton that year.[38**]

The speakers at the closing that June of 1896 were numerous. Archdeacon Roe spoke first, applauding the work being done at the college. Dr. Adams of the University of Bishop's College followed, making the suggestion that Compton Ladies'

[37] Ibid.

[38] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. III, no. 7, July 1896, p. 120.

*Associate in Arts - These examinations were first offered to women by McGill in 1875. Senior Associate in Arts or Senior Matriculation examinations were offered to women at McGill in 1878. In 1884 women were finally admitted to degree programmes at McGill. (Archives, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec.)

**1898 - In 1898 another Compton Ladies' College student was outstanding in the junior McGill A.A. examinations. Grace Stevens, the daughter of Rev. Albert Stevens, received one hundred percent in Algebra. (Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. V, no. 8, August 1898, p. 149.)

College should "enlarge its sphere of work, and become affiliated to Bishop's College, Lennoxville."[39] Women students were not admitted to the faculty of arts at The University of Bishop's College until 1903.[40] The event was met with considerable resistance and apprehension on the part of both male students and faculty. It appears that Principal Adams' remark, at the Compton Ladies' College closing of 1896, was made with a view to solving the heated discussions and conflicts of opinion at the university about the admission of women. If the Compton college had become affiliated with Bishop's University, and expanded to include a university arts programme, the problem of having women on the Bishop's campus would have been solved.

Rev. Father Choquette, Curé of Compton, spoke next at the closing. He praised the attention being paid to the teaching of French at the school. Rev. Ernest A.W. King echoed Father Choquette's words, and spoke of the need for all English in the province to speak French. He also spoke highly of the intellectual quality of the students at the college. The next speaker, Rev. T.W. Fyles, mentioned the great influence of women, saying that "The best advertisement the college could have,"he thought, "was such a band of vigorous, intelligent girls as were now going forth."[41] Canon Thorneloe spoke last, his mind on finances, he reminded all present that although the school's debts were paid there was a need to carry on as a stable institution financially.[42]

[39] Ibid.

[40] D.C. Masters, Bishop's University: The First Hundred Years, (Toronto: Clarke Irwin & Co. Ltd., 1953), p. 110. The first woman admitted to the faculty of Arts at Bishop's University was Flora A. Bryant, 1903-1905.

[41] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. III, no. 7, July 1896, p. 120.

[42] Ibid.

In the following school year, 1896-1897, the student body numbered only twenty-six and with such a small enrollment expenses were hard to meet.[43] A registration of forty residential students was needed to meet the costs of staff, upkeep, and repairs. The school building was then twenty-five years old and in need of improvements, and an immediate requirement was the redecorating of twenty-five residence rooms. A plea was put forward by Rev. Albert Stevens* in the Quebec Diocesan Gazette. Church guilds and individuals were asked to assist in financing the repairs at the college, and further enrollment was encouraged by a promise of a fee reduction if a registration of over forty resident students was attained.[44]**

During the school year 1898-1899 Mrs. Brouse requested that electricity be put in the school building. Rev. Stevens reported this request in the Quebec Diocesan Gazette, and explained that the school's corporation would gladly have granted

[43] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. 1V, no. 4, April 1897, p. 68.

[44] Ibid.

*Rev. Albert Stevens - Albert Stevens was born in Drummondville, Quebec, September 23, 1848. He was educated at St. Francis College in Richmond and Bishop's University. In 1873 he graduated B.A., and in 1875 he was ordained Deacon. The following year he received his M.A. and was ordained Priest. From 1875 to 1881 he served the mission of Barford and Hereford. His next post was at Hatley until 1901, when he became Rector of the Coaticook Anglican Church. Rev. Stevens was keenly interested in public and private education. From 1888 to 1891, he was Chairman of the School Commission of Hatley, and from 1886 to 1905, he assisted Compton Ladies' College in numerous ways. He served as both trustee and secretary of the corporation from 1900 to 1905. (Morgan, Canadian Men And Women Of The Time, 1912, p. 1060.)

**Registration - In the year 1898-1899 forty-two students were enrolled at Compton, however, only thirty-two were in residence.

this but the money was not available and they were "loath to go into debt." He hoped, however, that "the friends of the college would see that the $150. required for the installation of the light were forthcoming."[45] Mr. Stevens' gentle prodding for funds was again successful, and the school opened in September 1900 with electricity installed.[46]

The enrollment in the school year 1900-1901 was thirty-four, twenty-seven girls in residence and seven day girls. Rev. George Dumbell D.D., of St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke 1896-1902, was pleased to announce that the whole staff was returning in the coming year, "for in Mrs. Brouse and her assistants they had painstaking and efficient teachers."[47] The college at last had a small sum on the right side of the ledger. To date this was the school's most promising year.[48] The bursar's statement showed a surplus of nearly $300.00, and a small bonus was voted for each of the teachers in recognition of their work.[49] School fees were now fifty dollars a term for resident pupils, and eight dollars a term for day pupils.[50] Miss Hedges, who had joined the staff in 1897 to teach French and music, was now Vice-Principal and Miss Fowler was matron. A new system of student boarding was put into practice under Miss Fowler.[51] The matron was given a contract by the corporation for the resident girls and therefore the boarding of students no longer came under the management of the corporation.[52]

[45] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. Vl, no. 6, June 1899, p. 106.

[46] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. III, no. 8, September 1900, p. 116.

[47] Ibid. [48] Ibid.

[49] The Sherbrooke Daily Record, June 6, 1900.

[50] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. Vlll, no. 1, January 1901, p. 11.

[51] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. III, no. 8, September 1900, p. 116.

[52] Canon Kelley, "Historical Sketch of King's Hall, Compton," 1938.

Miss Fowler, it seems, was very kind to the girls, but appeared to have no training for her position. Her usual remedy for a sickly girl was a large dose of castor oil, and when contagious childhood diseases struck the student body of the school she fumigated the girls' rooms, usually with the girls still in them. Saturday night was bath night, and under the matron's keen eye each girl received her jug of hot water, jug of cold water, and her bar of castile soap. Then in turn each young lady made her way to the right wing of the second floor where three or four tin baths, usually housed in cupboards, were set out for the occasion.[53] Bath nights were events to be remembered it appears, as one student of 1900 wrote, "I can still smell the steam and castile soap and feel my smarting little hide, which was never properly rinsed."[54]

On November 30, 1900 Mrs. Brouse sent a letter to Canon John Foster resigning as Principal as of Christmas, or as soon as the Committee could arrange about a successor.[55] Mrs. Brouse stated, "I am sorry to leave during the school year, but I find the condition of things here too trying and I do not feel that I can bear the responsibility any longer."[56] No replacement was found for Mrs. Brouse at Christmas, it appears, and she remained until June 1901 at the college.

No report of the college closing appeared in the Quebec Diocesan Gazette that year, indicating something was amiss. The list of the Bishop's engagements, however, dates the event on the twenty-fourth of June. Fortunately, The Sherbrooke Daily Record did report the event. For the second year the closing had begun with Holy Communion at St. James the Less followed by lunch at the school and closing exercises in the

[53] Per Annos, 1961, p. 59. [54] Ibid.

[55] Correspondence, Mrs. Amelia Brouse to Canon John Foster, November 30, 1900, Archives, B.C.S.

[56] Ibid.

afternoon. This format had been decided upon by the corporation at their June meeting of the year 1900.[57] In the school drawing room botanical specimens, drawings and paintings were exhibited. The closing programme included musical presentations, recitations, extracts from Henry V, and School for Scandal, as well as a fan drill under Miss Henderson's direction.[58] The staff that year consisted of Miss A. Hedges, Miss B. Hargrave, Miss A. Henderson, Mr. Harry Fletcher, as music teacher, and Miss Amy Fowler as matron.[59]

The Bishop addressed those gathered for the 1901 school closing, announcing not only Mrs. Brouse's resignation but also the resignations of the entire staff, with the exception of Mr. Fletcher and Miss Fowler. It seems apparent that the staff wished to show their support in regard to whatever situation was disturbing Mrs. Brouse* at the school. The Bishop expressed his regret about the resignations and thanked Mrs. Brouse and her staff for their good work. He stated that the corporation had been well satisfied with their efforts. He then explained that "Miss White of England, who taught for several years in a school which enrolled 250 pupils "[60] would be the new Lady Principal. Miss White, he said, "was imbued with what might be called the imperial spirit, and wished to establish schools in Canada on the plan of the English schools."[61] She would arrive with her own staff which would teach all classes including a new kindergarten department which would be opened at Compton Ladies' College. The new arrangements would be more expensive, however, Miss White was willing to make

[57] The Sherbrooke Daily Record, June 6, 1900.

[58] The Sherbrooke Daily Record, June 27, 1901.

[59] Compton Ladies' College Ledger, 1886 to 1901, p. 214.

[60] The Sherbrooke Daily Record, June 27, 1901. [61] Ibid.

*See Appendix A

PHOTOGRAPHS - CHAPTER THREE

7. Mrs. Amelia Brouse in 1899-1900. (Enlarged from the following photograph.)

8. Compton Ladies' College, staff and students in 1899-1900. Right to left back row - staff members wearing hats - Miss Hargrave, Mrs. Brouse, Miss Murphy, Miss Henderson. Identified by Mrs. Doris (Vernon) Richardson, C.L.C. student 1895-1899, Montreal, Quebec. (courtesy Mr. James B. Winder, Lennoxville, Quebec.)

9. Compton Ladies' College Picnic 1895. Note the school caps worn by the junior girls. (courtesy Mr. James Winder, Lennoxville, Quebec.)

10. Mrs. Bliss, housekeeper at C.L.C. 1895-1899, Mrs. Doris (Vernon) Richardson's grandmother. (courtesy Mrs. Richardson and family, Montreal, Quebec.)

11. Parsonage, St. James the Less 1875-1946. See map of King's Hall and Environs, no. 10, p. xv. (King's Hall Magazine 1949-1950.)

12. Maplehurst. Residence of Mrs. Bliss. In the twenties and early thirties Maplehurst was a Tea Room owned by Miss Briggs, nurse, and Miss McCallum, housekeeper, at K.H.C. Just before Miss Joll's death in 1931 she made plans to return and live here under the care of Miss Briggs and Miss McCallum. The house burned in the late nineteen thirties. See map of King's Hall and Environs, no. 7, p. xv. (courtesy Mrs. Louise Weldon, Magog, Quebec.)



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concessions.[62]

The Honourable Henry Aylmer* spoke next, followed by Dr. Dumbell. Both men expressed their regret about the resignations of Mrs. Brouse and her staff. Dr. Dumbell expressed his gratitude to the Bishop who had secured a new staff. He also revealed that the Bishop had lessened the financial problems that had arisen with Miss White and her teachers by his personal financial help.[63]

The prospectus for the coming year at Compton Ladies' College announced that the girls at the school were to be in the charge of "Real English Ladies."[64] The college was about to undergo a complete change under a new English Headmistress who would bring to the school all the symbols and values of an English ladies' boarding school.

Conclusion 1886-1901

From the re-opening in 1886 until December 31, 1895, Compton Ladies' College continued the struggle to stay alive. The school's staff, educational philosophy, curriculum and school events remained secondary to meeting the financial burdens of the college. Although not reported, the period 1891 to 1895, under Miss A.B. Cochrane's headship, must have been a time of curriculum change, for in 1893 girls from Compton Ladies' College wrote the McGill junior A.A. examinations.[65]

[62] Ibid. [63] Ibid.

[64] Per Annos, 1961, p. 59.

[65] The Sherbrooke Daily Record, June 27, 1901.

*The Hon. Henry Aylmer - Henry Aylmer was the second son of Lord Aylmer. He was called to the bar in 1882 and became Sheriff of the District of St. Francis. (Benjamin Sulte, Dr. C.E. Fryer, Senator L.O. David, A History of Quebec: Its Resources And People, Montreal: The Canadian History Company, 1908, 2: 895.)

With the paying of the school's mortgage in January 1896, more was reported about the college's headmistress, staff, curriculum and special events. The Quebec Diocesan Gazette, first printed in 1894, regularly published news of the college. Under Mrs. Brouse, 1895-1901, the school closing became a significant event and academic achievement was rewarded as well as improvement and deportment. During her period as Lady Principal, usually two students wrote the McGill A.A. tests yearly. Considering the enrollment of the school numbered in the twenties or thirties, the small number of candidates was to be expected. The year of maximum enrollment, during this fifteen year period, was 1898-1899 when forty-two girls attended. During this time, the school enrollment never equalled the registration of sixty girls under Dinzey in 1876.

The resignations of Mrs. Amelia Brouse and her staff in June of 1901 must have greatly upset the school corporation. The Bishop took great care in his remarks, at the 1901 closing, to say that the corporation had been well pleased with Mrs. Brouse and her teachers. It was made to appear that there was no dissatisfaction on the part of the corporation or the teachers. This, however, need not be the case. There exists the possibility that there were staff demands that the corporation could or would not meet, and in order for everything to appear proper and orderly, the conflicts between staff and corporation were never revealed. Dr. Dumbell in his address at the closing in 1901 said the "Bishop had led them through this dark time." These words seem to suggest that the resignations of the entire staff came as a surprise and that possibly the corporation had had a difficult time finding an appropriate principal and staff by September of 1901.

The Bishop announced, at the closing, that Miss White and her staff were going to arrive from a large English school with

an enrollment of 250 students, to take over the Compton college. This was not accurate. A Miss White did come in September of 1901, but as assistant headmistress to Miss Gena Smith, and she came not directly from England but from one year of teaching at Edgehill School in Windsor, Nova Scotia. The Sherbrooke Daily Record could have made an error in reporting the name of the new headmistress, but that seems unlikely. All this seems to indicate that there was confusion at the school, and that everything was not as settled as the Bishop led those at the closing to believe. His calm approach was, undoubtedly, the only one to take, for the college had to maintain an image of stability which would encourage continued support and applications for the coming year.

CHAPTER FOUR

A NEW REGIME: MISS GENA SMITH 1901-1905

The New Headmistress and her Staff

"Special and Important," ran the headline announcing the September 1901, opening of Compton Ladies' College in the Quebec Diocesan Gazette. The school was going to resume under

> "entirely new and favourable auspices. For the Bishop has had offered to him the able services of several of the best educationists in England. These ladies desire to bring to us just those advantages for which so many Canadian parents are constantly sending their daughters to England to school, and they have simply asked that certain great improvements shall be made in the way of adding baths and certain elements of beauty and comfort to the already well constructed and most suitable school building, and on this condition alone, they have offered to take charge of our Diocesan School for girls, managing it on the lines of the large and successful English Schools, such as Cheltenham Ladies' College, Bedford and other places."[1]

Never before had so much interest been shown in the Lady Principal of the Compton school or her staff. Lengthy detailed articles appeared in both the Quebec Diocesan Gazette and The Sherbrooke Daily Record, revealing information about the English teachers and the new plans for Compton Ladies' College under the headship of Miss Gena Smith.

The new headmistress and her staff sailed on the S.S. "Lake Simcoe" and arrived in Quebec City on Thursday, August 29, 1901. Having been met at the boat by the Bishop's Chaplains, the Rev. R.H. Bigg and Rev. E.A. Dunn, they were

[1] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol III, no. 7, July 1901, p. 87.

escorted to Bishopsthorpe to meet Bishop Andrew Hunter Dunn, they then continued to Compton on the Grand Trunk Railway.[2]

Within four short years Miss Gena Smith would completely change the ladies' college at Compton. It therefore seems important to present as much material as can be found about Miss Gena Smith's background and experience in England in order to understand the changes she initiated at Compton Ladies' College.

Gena Smith had been born in Eton, Buckinghamshire, in 1864.[3] As a child she had moved to the adjacent town of Windsor, where her father had established his medical practice.[4] Gena Smith had been educated privately and at St. Stephen's College which had been established in Windsor in 1874. This was an Anglican institution, founded and run by the sisters of the community of St. John the Baptist, and comprised a girls' and boys' day school, together with a girls' boarding school. In 1897 Gena Smith had become headmistress of St. Stephen's High School in Windsor. This institution, not to be confused with St. Stephen's College which had been moved to Broadstairs, Kent, had been founded in 1882 by Sister Miriam of the order of St. John the Baptist and Miss du Pré, a former student of Cheltenham Ladies' College.[5] These two women were caught up in the English movement which sought to provide secondary and higher education for girls and women and which had been expressed in the Girls' Public Day School Trust (1872) and the Woodard Foundation and in the

[2] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. VIII, no. 10, October 1901, p. 127.

[3] Obituary 1965, courtesy Miss Violet Truman, London, England, a friend of Miss Gena Smith's from her childhood.

[4] Helena Taylor, St. Stephen's High School 1882-1934, 1973, p. 5.

[5] Ibid., p. 3.

Colleges, Bedford (1847), Girton and Newnham (1881).[6] St. Stephen's High School had grown from twenty-five students at its foundation to one hundred and fifty girls in 1889, of whom fifty girls were boarders from many parts of the world.[7] In 1897 Miss du Pré returned to Cheltenham and was succeeded by Gena Smith. "With her many contacts in the town, numbers increased, and an excellent staff was providing a first class education for the girls of Windsor and its environs."[8] During Miss Smith's time as Headmistress, inspectors Rev. R.J. Hughes M.A., past Preparatory School Headmaster of Rossall School, Fleetwood (1875-1882),[9] and Robert Ewing M.A., tutor of St. John's College, Oxford, commented on the high aims, careful organization and competent staff at St. Stephen's. Apart from this experience as teacher and Headmistress, Gena Smith had written Cambridge Higher Local Examinations. It appears she wrote these papers in the 1890's.[10] These examinations would be equivalent to the Ontario Senior Matriculation papers of the recent past. Miss Smith had a First Class Honour Certificate in English, French, German, Italian and Anglo-Saxon.[11] Dramatics greatly interested Miss Smith and she particularly enjoyed producing classical Greek and Shakespearean plays.[12] Gena Smith had dark hair and dark penetrating eyes. She was

[6] S.J. Curtis, History of Education in Great Britain, (London: University Tutorial Press Ltd., 1948), p. 186-187.

[7] St. Stephen's High School, p. 5. [8] Ibid.

[9] Rossall School (Maltese Cross House) Fleetwood, courtesy P.W. Bennett.

[10] Cambridge University Archives, Cambridge, courtesy Ms. H.E. Peek.

[11] Prospectus, 1902, King's Hall, Compton.

[12] Mildred H. Roechling ed., Memories of Edgehill 1891-1966, 1966, p. 17.

small, but stood very erect and seemed taller than she actually was. As her appearance might suggest, she was always a lady, possessing great dignity, and was an excellent disciplinarian.[13]

Miss Ethelwyn White, the new Vice Principal, had also taught at St. Stephen's High School, where it is said she was fifth form mistress.[14] In 1900 Miss White left St. Stephen's for Edgehill School in Windsor, Nova Scotia, to teach under Miss Blanche L. Lefroy, another former student of Cheltenham.[15] Ethelwyn White had left Edgehill in the summer of 1901 and returned to Windsor, England in order to accompany Miss Gena Smith to Compton, Quebec, in August 1901. Like Gena Smith, Ethelwyn White had written the Cambridge Higher Local Examinations. She had written papers in history (English, French and constitutional), English literature and language, botany, geology, physiography and was also prepared to teach elocution.[16] Miss White was a tall, stately, temperamental Irish lady. She had a round face, grey-blue eyes and light brown hair, cut to masculine shortness, which was extremely unusual in her time. Miss White dressed in tailored, floor-length suits with a short train, and acquired the habit of walking the school hallways with her hands clasped behind her back. She was aloof and scrupulously correct.[17] In due time she inspired fear in many of the Compton girls. One pupil wrote, "She filled me with elemental terror. I am sure I can trace much of the nerves I suffered later on in life to the tension I was under."[18]

[13] Interview, Miss F. Molony, Lennoxville, Quebec, King's Hall student 1902-1907, August 30, 1975.

[14] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. VIII, no. 11, November 1901, p. 141. (No corroboration for this statement was found in the St. Stephen's High School history.)

[15] Memories of Edgehill 1891-1966, p. 1.

[16] Prospectus, 1902, King's Hall, Compton.

[17] Interview, Miss F. Molony, August 30, 1975.

[18] Per Annos, King's Hall magazine, 1961, p. 59. (A letter from a student of the years of Mrs. Brouse and Miss Smith, Violet (Scoles) Grier.)

The other staff members who arrived with Miss Smith were Miss Gertrude Bell, Miss Ethel Chapman, Miss Barr Brown, Miss Helen Tarn and Miss Marguerite Parker. Miss Bell and Miss Chapman had both been educated at Cheltenham, where their names remain on the college guild list.[19] Gertrude Bell had written the Cambridge Higher Local Examinations in mathematics, classics and science. Ethel Chapman was associated with both the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music.[20] These two teachers were young, friendly and approachable, which made them popular with the students.[21] Miss Barr Brown had both Senior Oxford and Cambridge Local Certificates. She held Cambridge Honour Certificates in history, French and Latin and a Certificate in mathematics.[22] Miss Helen Tarn held a First Class Certificate from South Kensington for freehand, cast, model, light and shade, geometric and perspective drawing, as well as wood carving.[23] The final staff member, Miss Marguerite Parker, the junior girls' mistress, was the only Canadian on staff, aside from Miss Fowler, the matron. She had received first class standing in her senior examinations at King's College, Nova Scotia.[24]

Miss Smith and her staff were women with far different training and experience than any previous teachers at Compton Ladies' College. The mistresses from England were well aware of the equalization of boys' and girls' education in England, and one could expect that changes were going to be made at the college in Compton under its new management.

[19] Archives, Cheltenham Ladies' College, courtesy Mrs. Mary Harries.

[20] Prospectus, 1902.

[21] Interview, Miss F. Molony, August 30, 1975.

[22] Prospectus, 1902. [23] Ibid.

[24] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. VIII, no. 10, October 1901, p. 128.

A New School at Compton 1901-1902

The aim of the Compton ladies' college, as expressed by Miss Smith, was "to supply a good and thorough education with sound religious teaching."[25] "Great attention," she informed parents, "is paid to physical development by means of organized indoor and outdoor games, physical drill, dancing, skating, etc."[26] The social side of life was also to be "cultivated by means of frequent Receptions and Entertainments."[27]

The methods of teaching were those "recently adopted in the large English ladies' schools and best adapted to meet the requirements of general culture as well as University examinations."[28] Texts were discarded and instruction was given by the lecture method, while students took accurate notes. This approach was meant to "arouse much greater interest, to stimulate the intellectual faculties, and to substitute for a parrot-like repetition of words and phrases which convey no distinct meaning, a real grasp of the subject taught."[29] The aim of the teaching-learning experience was for the student to think and apply, thereby developing individual mental ability rather than to encourage mere memory work. The aim also was "to foster a love of learning for its own sake, and an appreciation of the highest models which the past affords us - thus encouraging the individual to cultivate throughout life those tastes and studies, of which the groundwork was laid at school."[30]

Rather than the curriculum of the Protestant Board of Education for the province, Miss Smith chose the syllabus of the McGill A.A. examinations as her curriculum guide. External examinations were considered valuable as they provided a stimulus for serious academic effort. Course work, however, was not

[25] Ibid. [26] Ibid. [27] Ibid. [28] Ibid.

[29] Prospectus, K.H.C., 1902, "Report of the Lady Principal."

[30] Ibid.

to be limited to the syllabus nor were prizes to be given only for academic achievement.[31] The subjects offered in 1901 were Holy Scripture, Prayer Book, Church history, English, Canadian and general history, geography, botany, physiography, arithmetic, geometry, algebra, French, Latin or German, drawing, class singing, needlework and drill. Private classes could be arranged in piano, singing, painting, elocution, wood carving and dancing. A kindergarten department had also been added to the school's programme.[32] Science, geometry, algebra and German were all new additions to the school curriculum. Special programmes, however, remained for girls who did not wish to pursue an academic curriculum.

Fees were now scaled to the age of the students and set on a term basis. The school year was divided into three terms, Michaelmas (September to December), Lent (December to March), and Trinity (March to June), with a four week vacation at Christmas and a ten week vacation in summer. Resident pupil fees ranged from seventy-five dollars per term for girls over fifteen, to sixty dollars per term for girls under twelve. Day pupils' fees ranged from twenty-five dollars per term for girls over fourteen, to twenty dollars per term for girls under fourteen. Kindergarten fees were twelve dollars a term.[33] The cost of private lessons ranged from five to twelve dollars a term.[34] The daughters of clergy received a twenty-five percent fee reduction, and sisters of clergy a ten percent reduction. On specified Sundays local churches took special collections to go toward the education of the daughters of the clergy at Compton Ladies' College.[35]

In 1901 the school property still consisted of the original six and one quarter acres.[36] The interior of the school

[32] Ibid., "The School." [33] Ibid. [34] Ibid.

[35] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. IX, no. 1, January 1902, p. 34.

[36] Per Annos, 1961, p. 59.

contained a forty by thirty-four foot main hall used for classes, morning and evening prayers, assemblies, concerts and drama productions. There was also a dining hall, reception room, teachers' sitting room, pupils' sitting room, and a small private sitting room and bedroom for the Lady Principal. The mistresses and girls slept in two dormitories on the top floor called the Blue Dormitory and the Yellow Dormitory.[37] During the summer of 1901 a new wing was completed which contained the school's first bathrooms and new offices.[38] Several rooms were papered and painted, and pictures and carpets had been provided.[39] The new wing meant that an area of the school could be set apart for isolating ill students.[40] Miss Smith had the dormitories divided into curtained cubicles because she felt that every student needed a place of privacy.[41] Miss Smith also arranged for the construction of two senior classrooms during her first year at the college but all other classes remained in the main hall. The new curriculum and new teaching methods made specialized, quiet teaching areas for the senior girls very necessary.

During Miss Smith's first year at Compton Ladies' College the school registration grew as the year progressed. The college opened in September with twelve boarders, five day girls and a Kindergarten. By December the enrollment had increased to twenty-three girls, seventeen boarders and six day girls, and by March 20, there were thirty-one pupils on the roll, twenty-three boarders and eight day pupils.[42]

During Miss Smith's first year at Compton she added the symbols and traditions of an English boarding school. The white

[37] Interview, Miss F. Molony, August 30, 1975.

[38] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. VIII, no. 7, July 1901, p. 87.

[39] Prospectus, 1902, "Report of the Lady Principal."

[40] Ibid. [41] Ibid. [42] Ibid.

rose was chosen as the school flower and "Pactum Serva", "Keep Troth", originally the motto of King Edward the first of England, became the college motto.[43] A school crest was designed showing a central white rose surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves under a British crown, with the motto below.[44*] School colours were chosen, light blue for Cambridge, dark blue for Oxford and gold for King's College. A Harrow football song, "Forty Years On", written by John Farmer with nostalgic words by Edward E. Bowen, a song used by many schools, was chosen.

"God give us goals to protect
and beleaguer,
Games to play out whether
earnest or fun,
Fights for the fearless
and aims for the eager,
Twenty and thirty and
forty years on!"

The final line of the chorus was altered from, "With the tramp of the twenty-two men - Follow up! Follow up!" to "With the shout of the Victory won - Follow up! Follow up!"[45] The ultimate change which signalled the new regime was the changing of the school's name to King's Hall. The name was chosen in order to mark the coronation of King Edward VII of England[46] which had occurred on August 9, 1902. A new school corporation was also formed in 1902, consisting of the Bishop and twelve members, eight appointed by the Synod and four by subscribers to

[43] The Sherbrooke Daily Record, June 18, 1902.

[44] Prospectus, 1902.

[45] Closing Programme, June 17, 1902.

[46] King's Hall Memorial Magazine, 1874-1972, 1972.

*Crest and Motto - The 1902 Prospectus showed the school crest on the cover with "Keep Truth" rather than the correct motto, "Keep Troth". The Prospectus also listed Miss Barr Brown as Junior Mistress rather than Miss M. Parker, and the "Report of the Lady Principal" appeared dated June 17, 1901 rather than June 17, 1902, which was the correct date.

the school's capital fund.[47*] Mr. Robert Peel William Campbell** M.A., LL.B., D.C.L., K.C., saw to the passage of the private bill of the school's "Act of Incorporation" through the provincial legislature.

In June of 1902, Rev. R.A. Parrock,*** Professor of Classics at the University of Bishop's College inspected King's Hall. He stated his approval of the lecture method being used at the college and of the daily schedule which timetabled all classes in the morning, leaving afternoons for exercise, games, extra lessons and homework preparation. Professor Parrock did suggest that more attention be paid to the teaching of Latin. He suggested that there be drilling in grammar and sentences before a study of Latin authors. In the study of French, he

[47]Canon Kelley, "Historical Sketch of King's Hall, Compton", 1938.

*1902 Corporation - The Bishop, The Dean of Quebec, Canon J. Foster, Judge Andrews, Henry Aylmer, J.A. Cochrane, E.E. Webb, J.P. Bowen, R.A.D. King, Captain Carter, H.D. Smith, Rev. A. Stevens, Rev. G.H. Parker.

**Robert Campbell - Mr. R.P.W. Campbell was born in St. Hilaire, Quebec, August 27, 1853, the son of Major Thomas Edmund Campbell, Seigneur of Rouville, who came to Canada as secretary to Lord Elgin. He was educated at B.C.S. and the University of Bishop's College, graduating B.A. 1873 and M.A. 1876. He then entered Laval University and studied law, distinguishing himself by winning the Dufferin Gold Medal. In 1877 he was called to the bar. He received K.C. in 1903 and in 1907 the University of Bishop's College honoured him with a D.C.L. (Who's Who in Canada 1928-1929, Toronto: International Press, 1929, p. 156.)

***Rev. R.A. Parrock - Mr. Parrock was born in 1869 in Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England. He attended Pembroke College, Cambridge then came in 1893 to Canada as Domestic Chaplain to Bishop Andrew Hunter Dunn and tutor to the Bishop's two youngest sons. In 1894 he was instrumental in the inauguration of the Quebec Diocesan Gazette. In 1895 he became Professor of Classics at the University of Bishop's College, and from 1907 to 1919 he was Principal of that institution. (Interview, Miss Gretchen Parrock, Sherbrooke, Quebec, daughter of R.A. Parrock, October 17, 1975.)

wished to see more time given to the conversational study of the language. He made the suggestion that a class of plain cooking be added to the curriculum, adding that "it would prove most valuable to the girls in after life in a country where the cook appears to be about as unsettled as the weather."[48] Professor Parrock's inspection report was included in the new Prospectus of the college made up in the following school year.

The closing ceremonies, at the conclusion of Miss Smith's first year, were held on June 17, 1902. They commenced with an eight o'clock Holy Communion service at St. James the Less, followed by a ten-thirty service called the "Dismissal Service" at which the Bishop addressed the congregation.[49] Lunch and a closing programme followed at the school. To everyone's satisfaction it was announced that the college had paid its current expenses and that three thousand dollars had been raised in shares, taken by those willing to subscribe toward the working capital of the school.[50] This financial assistance indicated that a new feeling of confidence was being shown in the college. A transition had taken place at the school in Compton. Compton Ladies' College existed no longer; a revitalized, financially stable school, patterned upon the best English ladies' colleges, stood in its place under the headship of Miss Gena Smith and her staff.

King's Hall, Compton 1902-1905

The enrollment at King's Hall in September 1902 was forty-one, thirty-two boarders and nine day girls. By January five additional boarders had registered. There were girls at the school from Mexico, Vancouver, California, Toronto, Calgary and the Gaspé, as well as Montreal and Quebec City.[51] The school

[48] Prospectus, 1902, "Inspector's Report."

[49] The Sherbrooke Daily Record, June 18, 1902. [50] Ibid.

[51] The Sherbrooke Daily Record, June 17, 1903.

began that year with its first head girl, chosen by Miss Gena Smith, Florence Vincent.[52]

During the next school year plans were made for three more classrooms to be fitted out, a new trunk room, bicycle room, and additional cloak room, plus further room given to the infirmary. A new furnace was also to be installed to heat the left wing.[53]

The curriculum had changed, the physical quarters were changing and incidental features at the school were changing also. Physical Education was becoming somewhat more significant, and twice a week the girls had Indian club drill in the assembly hall.[54] Croquet was still popular in the good weather, snowshoeing, tobogganing and skating in winter, bicycling and lawn tennis in the spring. The tennis courts were properly levelled at Miss Smith's request.[55] There was still no official school uniform but many girls wore a dark skirt, high-necked blouse and boater hat, a popular outfit of the time, also sported frequently by Miss Smith and members of her staff.[56]

At the school closing in 1903 Miss Smith read part of a letter that she had received from the McGill inspector who had read the King's Hall literature papers. The letter read, "I would like to congratulate you on the excellent results obtained by yourself and your staff; I have not read and do not expect ever to read a better set of papers than those sent by Form VI."[57] At the closing the Bishop announced the pleasure of the corporation at the excellent reports given to the school by Mr. Frith

[52] Interview, Miss F. Molony, August 30, 1975.

[53] Prospectus, 1902, "Report of the Lady Principal".

[54] Interview, Miss F. Molony, August 30, 1975.

[55] Prospectus, 1902, "Report of the Lady Principal".

[56] Interview, Miss F. Molony, August 30, 1975.

[57] The Sherbrooke Daily Record, Vol. VII, no. 117, June 17, 1903.

of McGill and Dr. Parrock of the University of Bishop's College. He also announced that the entire staff would be returning and that there were tentative plans to build a sanatorium separate from the main building. Mr. Robert Campbell also spoke at the closing and remarked that were "all educational institutions conducted as this is, it would be a boon to the country in general and a foundation for the future."[58] Rev. G.H. Parker told those present, "We are beginning to realize that a girls' school is ten times more important than a boys' school, and hope at no distant time we may have more commodious buildings. We want the girls to do their part towards making the school larger."[59]

During the following school year, 1903-1904, Miss Ethelwyn White, the Vice-Principal, became ill. For several days the girls did not see her, then her illness was announced and one by one each girl was permitted to say good-bye to her in her room. Miss White left the school, and later the news passed through the student body that Miss White had died.[60] Neither the Quebec Diocesan Gazette, nor The Sherbrooke Daily Record reported Miss White's departure from the school or her death. It remains rather uncertain as to what happened to Miss White, however, the change in staff in mid-year was unusual and disruptive, and of course the event was a memorable one for any student of the time.[61]

In the following school year twenty-two new pupils entered the college from a wide area including: Ontario, Nova Scotia and Washington D.C.[62] Forty-eight girls that year took the Royal Drawing Society of London examinations. Twenty girls received honours and twenty-two girls received a pass in these tests.[63]

[58] Ibid. [59] Ibid.

[60] Interview, Miss F. Molony, August 30, 1975.

[61] The Sherbrooke Daily Record, Vol. VIII, no. 112, June 22, 1904.

[62] The Sherbrooke Daily Record, Vol. IX, no. 113, June 22, 1905.

[63] Ibid.

In music four girls had written the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal College of Music. Two students wrote the higher division examinations and two the lower division, and all four were successful.[64]

At the closing that year the Bishop announced that Miss Gena Smith was retiring as Lady Principal.[65] The girls at the college insisted that she was leaving because of her sorrow at the death of her companion, Miss White.[66] Miss Smith recommended that Miss Laura Joll, a mistress at Edgehill School in Windsor, Nova Scotia, be invited to apply for the position as Lady Principal of King's Hall. The Bishop and King's Hall Corporation acted upon Miss Smith's suggestion, and it was decided that Miss Laura Joll would be the new Headmistress of King's Hall.[67]

After only four short years Miss Smith* left Compton to become Headmistress of Edgehill School in Nova Scotia. During her short time at the school she had brought about many changes and had given the school a new sense of identity and prestige.

Life at the Compton School 1901-1905

The girls arrived at the school each term on the Grand Trunk Railway. The largest contingent came from Quebec City. The school arranged for the trip from the station to the college which was approximately one and a quarter miles away. In winter the girls were met by sleighs and in good weather by a large open buggy called a democrat. The trip to the school in the spring was a real adventure if flooding had occurred.[68]

[64] Ibid. [65] Ibid.

[66] Interview, Miss F. Molony, August 30, 1975.

[67] The Sherbrooke Daily Record, June 22, 1905.

[68] Interview, Miss F. Molony, November 17, 1976.

*See Appendix A

On a typical day the girls rose at seven to a bell, had breakfast at eight, followed by prayers in the main hall at eight forty-five. From nine until eleven o'clock there were classes followed by a fifteen minute break and classes again until twelve-thirty. Dinner was then served followed by a "crocodile walk" or "croc walk" with a partner around the circle in front of the school. Classes then commenced until two-thirty. At that time the students were free for games, walks and exercises until four, when tea was served. Homework preparation followed and supper was served at six. Further study in the main hall followed the meal, with a teacher presiding from the front platform. Evening prayers were held at eight forty-five p.m. and bedtime was at nine.[69]

Life at the college was very restricted. Trips into the village were infrequent as there was always the fear of a girl catching an illness which would spread through the school. It was a special event when a mistress organized a Saturday excursion to Compton.[70] Fraternization with local boys was strictly forbidden. On one occasion a King's Hall girl received chocolates from a boy working at the Compton model farm. These boys often sat behind the King's Hall students at St. James the Less. Miss Smith called the student to her room and as the student recalled, "The skies fell! I wept for three days."[71] Miss Smith had the ability to chastise severely without ever raising her voice.[72]

A pupil of Miss Smith's years at the college described

[69] Interview, Miss F. Molony, November 17, 1976.

[70] Ibid., August 30, 1975.

[71] Per Annos, 1961, p. 60. (An excerpt from a letter to the King's Hall Old Girls' Association from Violet (Scoles) Grier, a student at King's Hall from 1901 to 1906.)

[72] Interview, Miss F. Molony, November 17, 1976.

life as

> "one long series of rules. You must not use the front door, or go up the front stairs, nor go below the road (i.e. the drive on the grounds), you must not run or talk in the corridors, or leave a class under any consideration, or raise your voice at any time, or receive letters from anyone but your parents, not even your brother or sister."[73]

Another student of the same years explained that there were indeed many rules at the school, but life was such that one expected rules and did not feel particularly burdened by them.[74] Wandering off alone through the fields or along the country roads, going to a cubicle during the day, or breaking any school rule was a misdemeanour warranting punishment such as, writing lines, sitting in silence, or being reprimanded by Miss White or Miss Smith. Any chastisement was preferable to the latter.[75]

Special events at the school were the two formal dances held each year and drama productions. During the Michaelmas term there was generally a dance in the main hall which was decorated for the occasion. Each girl, dressed appropriately for the evening, carried her dance card, but alas, no young men came to the ball. The girls danced with one another or the fathers who escorted their wives and daughters. For many years, the Smith family of Compton held a second dance for the ladies' college students in their home during Lent term, and this was a very special evening when the girls were taken by sleighs through the winter night to their evening of dancing.[76] Miss Smith loved drama, particularly Shakespearean and Classical plays, and frequently the senior classes prepared parts of plays to present

[73] Per Annos, 1961, p. 59. Letter, Violet (Scoles) Grier.

[74] Interview, Miss F. Molony, November 17, 1976.

[75] Interview, Miss F. Molony, August 30, 1975. [76] Ibid.

to the entire student body. At the school closing in 1904, Sophocles' "Antigone" was presented under Miss Smith's direction, but not at the college. After the usual church service and closing ceremonies, the entire gathering moved to the Compton Town Hall where the play was presented in classic Greek costuming.[77]

The seasons came and went at King's Hall. In winter, "The cold was incredible! The water froze in the ewers on our washstands, the ink in the classrooms. Our hands were raw and bleeding and I have gone all day without any feeling in my feet,"[78] recalled one pupil of the time. "The R.E.L.'s* being English did not feel the cold."[79] Winter meant snowshoeing, sleigh riding and skating, and one year a girl returned with skis after Christmas.[80]

In spring the school always went to a sugaring-off, and as the warmth came and the swamp behind the school thawed there were pollywogs to catch, and pussy willows to pick. Croquet and tennis were played eagerly after the long cold days. In autumn the area provided crisp rosy apples, leaves to collect and in Miss Smith's latter years a game of field hockey could be played.[81]

How did the English mistresses of the years 1901 to 1905 regard their charges in the colonies? According to one pupil they had

> "a very dim view of Canadians and did not hesitate to let us know it! We were lazy and incompetent, we walked on our heels

[77] The Sherbrooke Daily Record, Vol. VIII, no. 112, June 22, 1904.

[78] Per Annos, 1961, p. 60. [79] Ibid.

[80] Interview, Miss F. Molony, November 17, 1976.

[81] Interview, Miss F. Molony, August 30, 1975.

*R.E.L.'s - Real English Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPHS - CHAPTER FOUR

13. Entrance Hall. Note the circular staircase and the exit door at the rear of the picture. (Prospectus, 1902, B.C.S. Archives.)

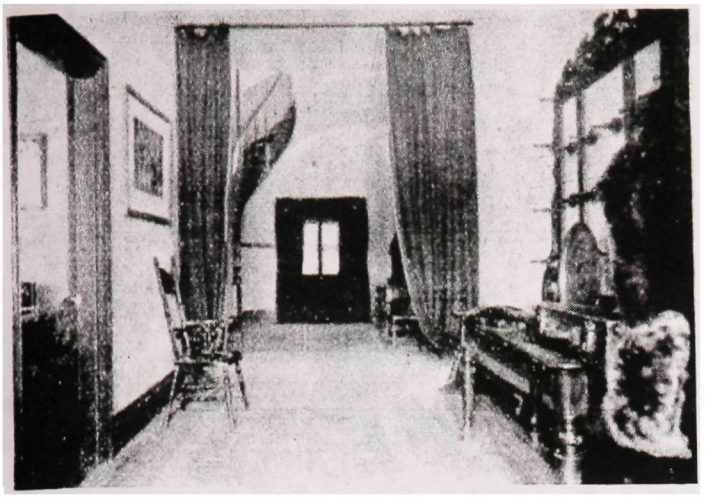
14. Miss Gena Smith. Photograph taken in England before 1901. (courtesy Miss Violet Truman, London, England.)

15. King's Hall. Note the additional wings and verandahs at the north and south ends of the original building.

16. Miss Gena Smith and Miss Ethelwyn White, her assistant, taken at St. Stephen's High School, Windsor, Clewer, England, 1898-1899. (courtesy Miss Violet Truman, London, England.)

17. Reception Room. This area became much later the staff room. (Prospectus, 1902, B.C.S. Archives.)

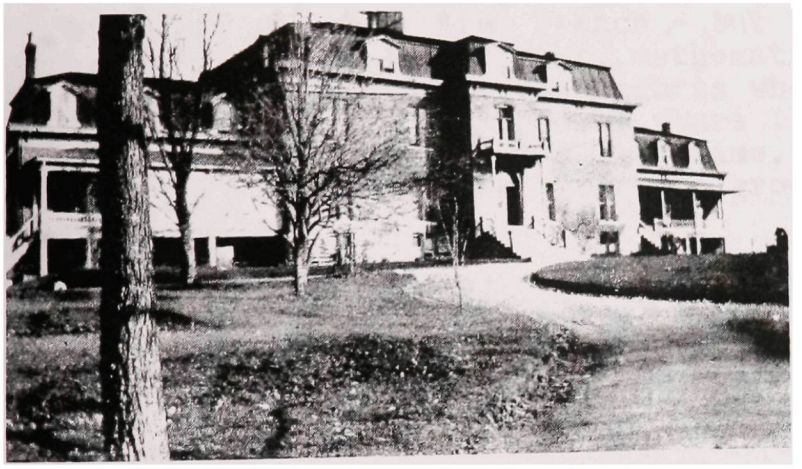
18. Assembly Hall. This area later became the lounge. Note the kerosene lamps dating back to 1874 and the electric lights added in 1900. (Prospectus, 1902, B.C.S. Archives.)



13



14



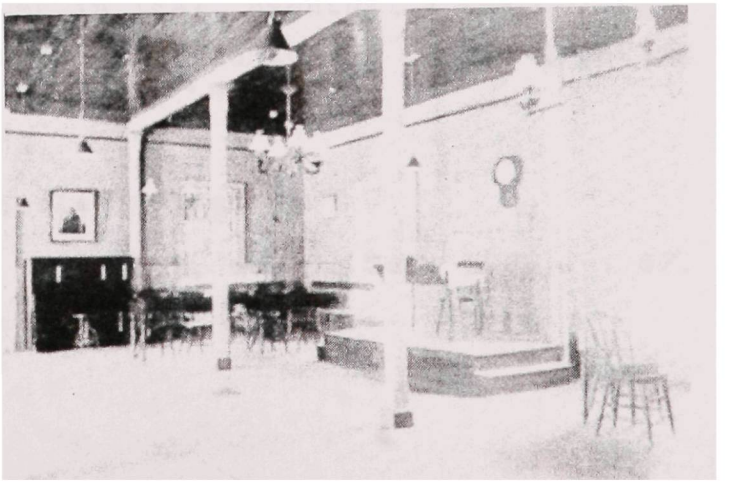
15



16



17



18

> and talked through our noses, we were rude and altogether poor material. I spent days sitting in the hall, being barred from the classrooms, and was put 'in silence' at least three or four times a day. Life was complicated, for half the time, at least, I didn't know how I had offended."[82]

What did the girls under Miss Smith feel they gained from their years at King's Hall? A student of the years, 1902 to 1906 has fortunately answered the question for us.

> "What I gained at King's Hall was a sincere love of English literature, a real knowledge of English history, a thorough grounding in Church history and the Book of Common Prayer, a smattering of German and Latin - I knew French - but I still can't add three and five, mathematics is a closed book. Why use figures when letters will do? After four years I sang 'Forty Years On' for the last time. So silly, for I was never going to grow old! How could I?"[83]

A Possible Appraisal of the Changes at King's Hall 1901-1905

When Miss Smith "offered to take charge of our Diocesan School for Girls, managing it on the lines of the large and successful English Schools, such as Cheltenham Ladies' College, Bedford and other places,"[84] she was setting an ambitious plan for herself and her staff. Cheltenham Ladies' College consisted of programmes from kindergarten to university entrance, including a teachers' training department. Bedford was the first college established for women in 1847. Eventually the college amalgamated within the University of London, a degree granting

[82] Per Annos, 1961, pp. 59-60.

[83] Ibid. Letter - Violet (Scoles) Grier.

[84] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. VIII, no. 7, July 1901, p. 87.

body for the united colleges affiliated under its name. Therefore in naming these two institutions a very broad spectrum of education for women was indicated.

It is difficult to ascertain how closely Miss Gena Smith followed the design and philosophy of Cheltenham Ladies' College or Bedford. Unfortunately it does not appear that she wrote about her educational philosophy or the changes she made at King's Hall. She did hire two teachers trained at Cheltenham Ladies' College, and she had worked under Miss du Pré at St. Stephen's High School in Clewer, a Headmistress trained at Cheltenham. There also appear to be some similarities between King's Hall during the years 1901 to 1905 and Cheltenham Ladies' College. One must be careful, however, not to find similarities that are based upon too little evidence.

Miss Smith took as her curriculum the McGill A.A. syllabus, a curriculum identical to that of male preparatory colleges. Central to Miss Beale's founding of Cheltenham in 1853 was the idea that girls should have solid teaching in languages, mathematics and science similar to the curriculum offered to boys.[85] Miss Beale classified the necessary areas of study as: humanities, mathematics, science, aesthetics and physical development.[86] Miss Smith's curriculum, based upon the McGill A.A. syllabus met these five requirements.

Wood carving, which found its way into the King's Hall curriculum probably utilized the Sloyd* method of teaching by Cygnaeus of Naas, Sweden, and was possibly introduced because of

[85] Dorothea Beale, Lucy H.M. Soulsby, Jane Frances Dave, Work And Play in Girls' Schools, (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1898), pp. 4-5. This book has separate sections written by each author. Reference has been made in this thesis only to the section written by Dorothea Beale.

*Sloyd - This was a structured method of woodwork taught to boys and girls from 10 years of age. The tools used and articles made were of graduated difficulty. Sloyd was used to develop physical power and form character and habits, rather than for utilitarian ends.

its use at Cheltenham. The introduction of German by Miss Smith seems almost certainly an attempt to make the school's curriculum similar to that of Cheltenham. Miss Beale believed in the study of German because German grammar approached the classical models, yet the inflections in German were easier than those in French, and the etymology of German assisted in the understanding of English vocabulary.[87]

In method too, there is an indication that King's Hall was modelled upon Cheltenham Ladies' College. The lecture method and lessons based on observation were used at Cheltenham and introduced by Miss Smith at King's Hall. Texts were discarded and these methods utilized in order to move away from memorizing facts and to teach each girl "to think and apply what she knows so as to develop her brain power."[88] The Rev. Dr. Parrock approved of the new methods introduced at King's Hall as he felt they served "to arouse interest and inculcate accuracy of observation."[89]

Miss Dorothea Beale saw great value in examinations as they produced presence of mind and mental self-control, they encouraged clearness and accuracy, and told a student what she really knew. External examinations were particularly significant as they tested young ladies on an equal basis with young men.[90] Miss Gena Smith also insisted upon internal and external examinations. She felt they acted as a stimulus to learning and an aid to teaching.[91] The curriculum, however, was not to be governed by the external examinations and prizes were to be

[87] Ibid.

[88] Prospectus, 1902, "Report of the Lady Principal"

[89] Ibid., "Inspector's Report."

[90] Dorothea Beale, Work And Play in Girls' Schools, pp. 33 and 34.

[91] Prospectus, 1902, "Report of the Lady Principal"

awarded for achievement in areas other than examinations.

Miss Smith, it appears, shared Miss Beale's belief that, "a good school must provide for both the girl who will not be the scholar but have an intelligent and sympathetic interest in life, and those whose aim it is to teach and spend their life in research and study."[92] A special programme which emphasized a study of art, music and literature was made available at King's Hall during Miss Smith's time, for girls who did not wish more academic studies.

In daily plan, King's Hall took Cheltenham Ladies' College as a model. All academic classes were held in the morning while the students were fresh and attentive, leaving the afternoons free for walks, games, exercise, assistance from teachers, private lessons and practice, as well as homework preparation.

Although Miss Gena Smith remained only four short years at King's Hall, she completely changed the school and she did indeed establish a new regime. Compton Ladies' College ended and King's Hall began, with a school flower, motto, colours, crest and song, all rooted in English heritage. Miss Smith introduced a new timetable and a new curriculum, placing more emphasis upon girls' education equal to boys', preparation for university and academic life, and even possibly a career. The school at Compton was never the same after Miss Smith's four years as Headmistress.

[92]Dorothea Beale, Work And Play in Girls' Schools, p. 67.

CHAPTER FIVE

A PERIOD OF CONTINUITY: MISS LAURA JOLL 1905-1928

Miss Joll's Early Years 1867-1905

The new Headmistress of King's Hall in 1905 had been born in Cornwall, England, on February 7, 1867.[1] According to William Wood, editor of The Storied Province of Quebec, "she was educated at Redbrooke College in that city."[2] No city named Redbrooke exists in Cornwall and no college of the same name appears to have existed.[3*] "Later she studied at Mary Datchler (sic) College, London, and Cambridge University."[4] No record could be found to confirm her attendance at Mary Datchelor College or at Cambridge. It appears that, as seems to have been the case with Miss Smith and Miss White, Laura Joll had been a candidate for the Cambridge Higher Local Examinations.[5]

Miss Joll began teaching at Colston's Girls' School, Bristol, in January 1892 where she stayed until July 1894.[6]

[1]Wood, The Storied Province of Quebec, 5:657. [2]Ibid.

[3]Cornwall County Council, Redruth, Cornwall, courtesy Mr. G.T. Knight, County Local Studies Librarian.

[4]Wood, The Storied Province of Quebec, 5:657.

[5]Cambridge University Archives, courtesy Miss H.E. Peek, Keeper of the Archives.

[6]Colston's Girls' School, Letter, October 10, 1975, courtesy Miss A.M.S. Dunn, Headmistress.

*Cornwall County Archives - The county archivist carefully checked for colleges with similar names in case of a confusion between Redbrooke and Redruth.

Colston's Girls' School founded in 1891, appears incorrectly in The Storied Province of Quebec as "Colson Girls' School."[7] According to Wood, her next position was at Harrogate College in Harrogate, Yorkshire, a boys' school founded in 1893 with a separate department called "The Ladies' College." In 1903 the boys' school had closed and the school continued as a boarding and day school for girls, as it exists today. Unfortunately, no record of Miss Joll could be found at Harrogate.[8] In 1904 Miss Joll had come to Canada to teach at Edgehill School in Windsor, Nova Scotia.[9]

In the following year she was recommended by Miss Gena Smith and Miss Blanche Lefroy, Headmistress of Edgehill, for the position of Headmistress of King's Hall.[10] That Miss Laura Joll, Miss Gena Smith and Miss Ethelwyn White knew one another is fairly certain, though exactly where their paths first crossed was not discovered.

When Laura Joll arrived in Compton in 1905 she was a trim, attractive lady of thirty-eight, with dark hair, grey eyes and a pale complexion. She was short, being only three or four inches over five feet, but she appeared to be taller and walked with a heavy step for such a small lady.[11] Her manner was commanding, yet she could summon up the appropriate personality traits for any occasion.[12]

[7]Wood, The Storied Province of Quebec, 5:657.

[8]Harrogate College, Yorkshire, Letter October 11, 1975, courtesy Miss Cynthia Lawrance, Headmistress.

[9]Wood, The Storied Province of Quebec, 5:657.

[10]The Sherbrooke Daily Record, Vol. IX, no. 113, June 22, 1905.

[11]Interview, Miss F. Molony, August 30, 1975.

[12]Interview, Miss Gretchen Parrock, November 18, 1975.

Miss Joll's First Year at King's Hall 1905-1906

Miss Joll arrived in Compton with her cousin, Miss Ada J. Rowe, who became the teacher of the junior girls of eleven and twelve years of age.[13] During her first year Miss Joll made few changes. She followed the curriculum, daily schedule and yearly programme of events as established by Miss Smith.[14] She retained the academic programme and the special course which included English literature, religious studies, music and art. Miss Joll taught elocution, religious studies, and in her first years, English literature. She also prepared the girls for Confirmation. At the school closing in June 1906, Miss Joll stressed in her speech the importance of girls studying academic subjects at King's Hall in preparation for entrance to university. She expressed her disappointment that so many "girls were inclined to shirk the necessary difficulties of good foundation in all branches of knowledge."[15] She repeated this sentiment many times during her career at Compton.

Dr. Fraser, of McGill University, inspected King's Hall in the spring of 1906. In his report he spoke highly about the quality of student work, not only in content, but also in the presentation of material. He was particularly impressed by the knowledge of the younger girls in Scripture and Euclid. In the advanced forms he remarked upon their knowledge and understanding of literature.[16]

Sound work in art, established under Miss Smith, continued under Miss Joll's headship. The display of art at the school closing in 1906 showed a wide use of artistic materials such as china paints, water and oil paints, chalks, crayons, and wood carving tools.[17] This emphasis on art lasted throughout the

[13] Miss F. Molony, August 30, 1975. [14] Ibid.

[15] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XIII, no. 7, July 1906, p. 95.

[16] Ibid. [17] Ibid.

entire life of the school.

Miss Joll began in her first year to encourage a greater interest in philanthropic work at the college. At the school closing in 1906, it was announced that both the present student body of King's Hall and the past students intended to take up some worthwhile endeavour. In 1910 a Women's Auxiliary of the Anglican Church was formed among the students.[18] During the First World War the King's Hall students assisted in numerous war efforts through affiliation with the Junior and Senior Red Cross.

King's Hall 1906-1911

During these years Miss Joll consolidated the innovations of Miss Smith and established her own authority which emphasized stability. In the year 1906-1907, there were two significant changes in personnel at the college. Rev. G.H. Parker* resigned after serving King's Hall and St. James-the Less for thirty years.[19] His replacement was Rev. John Samuel Brewer.**

[18] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XVIII, no. 12, December 1911, p. 148.

[19] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XIV, no. 10, October 1907, p. 125.

*Rev. G.H. Parker - Mr. Parker retired to Lennoxville where he assisted Mr. Wright at St. George's until his death on July 15, 1923. He was buried in Mount Hermon Cemetery, Quebec City. (Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XXX, no. 9, September 1923, p. 11.) On October 28, 1931 a memorial window at St. James the Less was dedicated to G.H. Parker's memory. (King's Hall Magazine, 1931-1932, p. 52.)

**Rev. J.S. Brewer - Mr. Brewer received his B.A. from Magdalene College, Cambridge in 1895, and a second B.A. from the University of Bishop's College in 1898. In 1879 he was ordained Deacon and in 1900, Priest. From 1899 to 1904 he was Curate of St. Matthews, Quebec City and from 1904 to 1907 he served the Valcartier Mission. The Brewers' five daughters attended King's Hall. (Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1921-1922, p. 176.)

Mr. James MacKinnon* filled Rev. G.H. Parker's position as treasurer of the King's Hall Corporation. In 1902 Mr. MacKinnon had been made General Manager of the Eastern Townships Bank. From 1907 to 1908 he was President of the Sherbrooke Board of Trade. Not only did he serve King's Hall, but he also was a trustee of the University of Bishop's College and Chairman of the Executive Committee of Dunham Ladies' College, (St. Helen's), Dunham, Quebec.[20]

During the year 1906-1907 a significant physical change was made at King's Hall with the purchase and installation of a hot water heating system. The discomfort from the cold during Dinzey's years must have been dreadful. In Miss Smith's time the girls' hands bled with the cold and hands and feet were often numb. The addition of a furnace must have contributed greatly to the comfort of all those at the college. King's Hall also made a major purchase in 1907. A house on Moe's River Road,** which had been rented for a number of years

[20] V.E. Morrill, Erastus G. Pierce, Men Of To-day In The Eastern Townships, (Sherbrooke: Sherbrooke Record Co., 1917), p. 213.

*Mr. James MacKinnon - Mr. MacKinnon was born in Londonderry, Ireland. On June 30, 1850 he came to Canada with his parents. He was educated at St. Francis College, Richmond, Quebec. From 1876 to 1900 he was manager of the Eastern Township Bank in Cowansville. In 1900 he was made Assistant General of that bank. Mr. MacKinnon served as Councillor of the Canadian Bankers Association, Mayor of Cowansville, Warden of Mississquoi, President of the Sherbrooke Library and Art Union, Mayor of Sherbrooke, Director of the Imperial Life Assurance Company and Vice President of the Empire Trust Company. (V.E. Morrill, Erastus G. Pierce, Men Of To-day In The Eastern Townships, pp. 212-213.) In 1937 James MacKinnon joined the board of B.C.S., and in 1945 he acted on the advisory board of that institution. He served as Honorary President of the B.C.S. Old Boys' Association until his death in 1965. (B.C.S. Archives, courtesy Mr. G. Patriquin.)

**The House on Moe's River Road - This house was purchased in 1907 from Mrs. Kellam for $1,300. It was first referred to as the Kellam house then "The Cottage." Over the years it was used by King's Hall as an infirmary, Laura Joll's residence as Headmistress, staff residence and clergy's residence. The house is located on the north side of Moe's River Road, second from the corner of Cochrane Road, on part of the unsurveyed lot 161. (Sherbrooke Registry Office.) See Map of King's Hall and Environs, p. xv.

and used as an infirmary, was purchased by the school from the owner, a Mrs. Kellam.[21] The new heating system and purchase of the Kellam house indicate the healthy state of the school finances and possibly account for the college being filled to capacity in the school year 1908-1909.

High standards of academic work were now being established at King's Hall. In 1909 Professor Ridler Davis of McGill inspected the school. He stated that the English, history and geography work was showing a new maturity. In arithmetic and mathematics "it was evident that the pupils had been trained to think and not to rely upon a purely mechanical use of rules."[22] The reason for the scholastic improvement, Professor Davis felt, was that the "mental development of the pupils had gone hand in hand with the acquisition of useful knowledge."[23] Curriculum, according to the Professor, had two aspects; first to enable students to assimilate facts, and second, to cultivate mental ability. These two aspects ideally should come together, and he felt they had that year at King's Hall.[24] Affiliation continued with the Royal Drawing Society of London and the Royal Academy and College of Music.[25] A music inspector, sent to Quebec from England once a year, came to King's Hall for two days each year to carry out the examinations.[26]

Eight King's Hall girls wrote the McGill Junior A.A. examinations in June of 1909, and all were successful and planned to prepare for the Senior A.A. papers. Three students from the college left to study in Europe: Gertrude Williams and Shearme

[21] Canon Kelley, "Historical Sketch of King's Hall, Compton," 1938.

[22] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XVI, no. 8, June 1909, p. 99.

[23] Ibid. [24] Ibid.

[25] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XVII, no. 9, September 1910, p. 150.

[26] Interview, Miss Dorothy Dutton, K.H.C. student 1913-1917, Lennoxville, October 18, 1975.

Thomas in Belgium and Joy Whitehead in England. Two students entered nurses training, two took employment at the Bank of Montreal head office in Montreal and one continued her studies at Macdonald College.[27] This was the first time that attention was drawn to what King's Hall alumnae were doing. This new interest, in the further training and careers of the girls, illustrates a general change in attitude about women's education and also shows the influence of Miss Joll who desired that her students should carry full academic programmes at King's Hall.

The staff at King's Hall in 1910 came from England, Switzerland, France and Canada and "the best methods of these centres of learning (had) been adopted."[28] The September Quebec Diocesan Gazette stated that King's Hall was becoming "one of the valued educational centres of our land."[29] Miss Joll believed

> "that the finest system of education can be developed only by adapting to the needs of any country those systems which have been worked out by the different countries and proved to be efficient in the various branches in their own schools."[30]

We are left wishing for concrete descriptions of Miss Joll's progressive teaching methods adopted from the learning centres of Europe. In any event by these unspecified school practices, by the hiring of an international staff and impressively writing and speaking about the college, Miss Joll generated both interest and confidence in King's Hall.

In the Quebec School Leaving Examinations in 1910 several King's Hall girls did especially well. Dorothy Bidwell earned one hundred marks in optional history,* Elvira Strathby received

[27] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XVII, no. 9, September 1910, p. 15

[28] Ibid. [29] Ibid. [30] Ibid.

*Optional History - Any history offered at King's Hall other than British history was called optional history. (Miss Gretchen Parrock, K.H.C. student 1911-1915.)

ninety percent in science and Dorothy Bidwell and Dorothy Donaghy were first in English history composition and in literature. In the preliminary examinations Maud Bidwell and Dorothy Craig both earned ninety percent in British history.[31]

Three new teachers joined the King's Hall staff in 1911, Miss Webster from the Merchant Taylor's School in Liverpool, England, Miss C. Chapman, a gold medallist from The Royal Academy of Music, London, England, and Miss J. Garden, a graduate of the University of New Brunswick.[32] The qualifications of these three new teachers indicate Miss Joll's care in selecting her staff. King's Hall was becoming well known and greatly respected as a fine school for girls, and this fact was shown by the school's enrollment. Thirty girls had to be told there was no place for them at King's Hall in September of 1911.[33] Miss Joll's greatest desire had become the rebuilding of King's Hall, in order that all girls who wished to attend could be admitted. As a student of the 1910-1911 expressed it, "We also lived like the Israelites and the 'Promised Land': for the day when the school would be rebuilt."[34]

A New Site for King's Hall

Economic stability gave an opportunity for further discussions about the future of King's Hall. At the semi-annual meeting of the school corporation in October of 1911, two matters of particular importance were discussed; increasing accommodations at the school and enlarging the school's curriculum to make it "foremost as a modern school of the time."[35]

[31] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XVIII, no. 12, December 1911, p. 148.

[32] Ibid. [33] Ibid.

[34] Lady Maud (Boswell) Flannery, K.H.C. student 1910 to 1912, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Letter, October 29, 1977.

[35] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XVIII, no. 12, December 1911, p. 148.

The only solution appeared to be the building of a larger school, in keeping with modern trends in education, on a new site. A committee consisting of James MacKinnon (convenor), William Farwell, Robert Campbell, Dr. King and Miss Joll, was to search for a suitable site in Sherbrooke, Coaticook, Richmond or Lennoxville.[36] Miss Joll asked for the support of the English speaking people of Quebec for the project in the December 1911, Quebec Diocesan Gazette, "not only by sending their children as pupils to the school, but also by taking stock in the new issue, and thus becoming personally interested in its work, by being a shareholder in the Company."[37] One of Miss Joll's consuming aims was to ensure that King's Hall was safely maintained for future generations.[38]

On May 7, 1912 the trustees of King's Hall met in Lennoxville to hear the report of the committee. Two properties had been found that seemed suitable for the site of a new college, one in Lennoxville and the other in Coaticook. The Lennoxville property was that of the late Livingston Edward Morris.[39] This land consisted of one hundred and sixty acres located on the main road between Lennoxville and Sherbrooke.* This land, however, was rejected by the King's Hall Corporation because "the

[36] Galley One - King's Hall, 1926.

[37] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XVIII, no. 12, December 1911, pp. 148-149.

[38] Ibid., p. 149.

[39] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XIX, no. 6, June 1912, p. 62.

*The Lennoxville Site - This 160 acres consists of lots 372, 373, and 374 in Lennoxville and lots 13A and 14A in Ascot Township. Today the property has been divided as ten acres on the south side owned by Les Pauvres Soeurs Clarisses. The present owner of the remaining 150 acres of the L.E. Morris property is Mr. Joseph Turcotte. (Interview, Mr. Joseph Turcotte, November 30, 1976.)

Council of the Municipality of Lennoxville appeared not to desire to have the Institution and had offered no inducements whatever."[40]

The Coaticook property was more seriously considered because the town of Coaticook made some advantageous offers to the committee. The town council agreed to sell all the sand and gravel required in the construction of the school buildings, walks and roads, etc., for one dollar. Also, local Coaticook families agreed to subscribe at least seven thousand dollars of stock. The site was at a high, healthful spot, commanding a fine view. Mr. Arthur Osmore Norton*offered five acres of this land as a gift and an additional five acres for the sum of five hundred dollars, taking stock for payment. If more land was desired by the school, Mr. Norton was willing to sell from one to fifty acres at one hundred dollars an acre.[41] Mr. Norton also offered, at no cost, all the building stone needed for the foundations. If the legal formalities for the concessions promised were worked out satisfactorily, the trustees of the school planned to begin obtaining subscriptions

[40] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XIX, no. 6, June 1912, p. 62.

[41] Ibid.

*Mr. A.O. Norton - A.O. Norton was born in Kingscroft, Quebec in 1845, and was educated at Barnston Academy. He became a clerk and, in 1875, entered the wholesale business. Thirteen years later he obtained a patent from Mr. Louis Sleeper, the inventor of a unique ball bearing lift jack, and opened the A.O. Norton Company in Coaticook, manufacturing this jack. In 1891, he opened a second factory in Boston, and in 1906 his concerns were incorporated. Mr. Norton became a millionaire selling his jack all over North America and Europe. In 1912, fire destroyed the Coaticook factory, but in 1913 it was rebuilt in steel and concrete. Politically A.O. Norton was Conservative, and in religious affiliation he was a staunch Anglican. (Morrill, Men Of To-day In The Eastern Townships, p. 237.)

for stock to begin construction. "It was resolved therefore to select the site on Mr. Norton's property in Coaticook if the Council (would) undertake to open a good road with sidewalk duly lighted to the site and to lay a water pipe and if the water company agreed to supply free water for ten years."[42]

An article in the June 1912 Quebec Diocesan Gazette, made the move to Coaticook seem imminent; nevertheless, the move did not take place, and once again the problem was one of finances. "The amount of stock subscribed was insufficient to enable the move to be undertaken, and it was decided to remain in Compton."[43]*

If the Lennoxville site had been selected, there exists the possibility that King's Hall might still be in existence today, operating as a sister school to Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, sharing facilities, events, classes and perhaps staff. This type of arrangement has evolved between many neighbouring boys' and girls' preparatory schools in both Canada and the United States. The Lennoxville site would have given King's Hall a more accessible location. The athletic complex, library and cultural facilities of Bishop's University would have been readily available, and proximity to Sherbrooke University would have provided a variety of bilingual and bicultural advantages. This location might also have increased the school's day girl enrollment, particularly at the elementary level, while retaining its residential student body.

Location in Coaticook would have been, at the immediate

[42] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XIX, no. 6, June 1912, p. 62.

[43] Canon Kelley, "Historical Sketch of King's Hall, Compton," 1938.

*Subscriptions - In March 1913, $15,000. was said to have been subscribed. Only $9,000. however, was paid, and evidently some of the subscriptions were made on condition that the school locate in a particular area. (Galley One - King's Hall, 1926.)

time, 1912, very satisfactory. Coaticook was then a growing community with numerous industries and a large English population. Coaticook, however, never attained the position that was anticipated by its early growth and both the town's industrial development and English population eventually declined. These factors, plus the fact that Coaticook was inaccessible to other educational institutions and to large centres of population, would likely have meant the decline of King's Hall also.

Relocation in either Lennoxville or Coaticook would have meant the construction of a new school and the end of costly repairs and modernizing for a period of time. In 1872, no one foresaw the curriculum that would evolve for girls which would require individual and specialized classrooms and no one visualized that staff and boarding students would one day reside in rooms. The original structure, which contained a central hall for teaching, no modern bathrooms, no gymnasium, and only dormitory accommodation, could not provide sufficient interior space for the school to be redesigned to meet the requirements of a college in 1911. We are left to conjecture what the future of King's Hall might have been if the site at Lennoxville or Coaticook had been selected.

Improvements and Expansion 1913-1914

In 1913 construction plans were drawn up for interior improvements and an addition at the south end of King's Hall. Mr. Ayton Cromwell, a member of the school's corporation, offered to supervise the project. The foundation and walls of the main block were to be rebuilt, the entire basement was to be cemented and a fireproof furnace installed. The building was to be shored up, the wiring, plumbing and heating updated, the floors levelled and a new roof provided. A fireproof

staircase was to be added with fireproof doors enclosing the staircase.[44] The old classrooms were to be completely demolished and new classrooms and music rooms were to be constructed on the lower floors. The new wing would add ten more rooms for girls on the upper floor.[45] Interior divisions of beaver board were planned to replace the fabric cubicles in the dormitories.[46] The original Jacobean architecture of the school was to be completely altered by a Tudor plaster and wood overlay.[47]

As a result of all these plans King's Hall did not open until the first of October in 1913.[48] When it did open it was with a full enrollment of sixty girls and a clear profit of three thousand two hundred dollars.[49] Bishop A.H. Dunn visited the college in October to see the completed work in which "he had taken such a keen interest."[50] He personally thanked the contractor for carrying out the plans so beautifully.[51] Plans were made for a second wing and further interior changes in the center block during the coming summer.[52]

[44] Specification Plans, Cox and Amos Architects, Montreal, 1913, Archives, B.C.S.

[45] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XX, no. 10, October 1913, p. 124.

[46] Specification Plans, 1913.

[47] Interview, Miss Dorothy Dutton, November 17, 1976.

[48] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XXI, no. 3, March 1914, p. 35.

[49] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XX, no. 10, October 1913, p. 124.

[50] Percival Jolliffe, Andrew Hunter Dunn: Fifth Bishop of Quebec, pp. 110 and 111.

[51] Ibid.

[52] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XX, no. 10, October 1913, p. 124.

In that same year, King's Hall purchased the Dawson farm * a forty-three acre property adjoining the King's Hall land.[53] This additional acreage and the farm buildings enabled the school to supply itself with milk, to add a poultry farm and a kitchen garden and therefore to become more self-sufficient. The outlay for the purchase of the Dawson farm, the school repairs and additions totalled about twenty thousand dollars.[54] The surplus funds from previous years covered some of the expenses, and Miss Joll, herself, set about to collect funds, assisted by the Dean of Quebec, Rev. Lennox Williams, who supplied her with letters of introduction to wealthy, influential men she otherwise might not have been able to approach.[55] The Bishop also came forward with financial assistance.[56] James MacKinnon and Robert Campbell assisted Miss Joll in all legal, financial and architectural aspects of the ambitious project in an advising capacity.[57] In a very skillful speech in March 1914, Miss Joll made a plea for funds for King's Hall at the St. Francis District Association meeting. Her closing words were quoted from Ruskin. "When we build let it be such

[53] Ibid.

[54] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XXI, no. 3, March 1914, p. 35.

[55] Ibid. [56] Ibid. [57] Ibid.

*Dawson Farm - The Dawson farm house was located directly across Cochrane Road from the present site of Gillard House. In 1968 the house was sold by the school trustees and moved to land on Moe's River Road. It remains there today, the fifth house of the road, on the north side on part of the unsurveyed lot 161, and is presently owned by Mr. Robert Gauvin. (Compton Town Office). See Map of King's Hall and Environs p. xv.

work as our descendants will thank us for."[58]*

Life at King's Hall During the First World War

Further improvements and expansion ended at King's Hall with the beginning of the First World War in August of 1914. The school's final expenditure was the sinking of a new 395 foot artesian well and pumping system.[59] Residence accommodation had increased the previous year, making a new and more adequate water supply imperative.

On November 13, 1914, Bishop Andrew Hunter Dunn died, after several years of ill health. "No life of Bishop Dunn would be complete without some reference to his keen interest in the question of education, and especially in the development of the Girls' School at King's Hall, Compton, P.Q."[60] From his first visit in 1892 until his death he found time to concern himself about King's Hall. In 1900, when the school had both staff and financial problems, he reorganized the school, gathered influential men and created interest and involvement in the institution. He himself became the largest share-

[58] Ibid., p. 36.

[59] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XXI, no. 8, August 1914, p. 98.

[60] Jolliffe, Andrew Hunter Dunn, Fifth Bishop of Quebec, p. 110.

*Quotation from Ruskin - Miss Joll's quotation was taken from the following passage:

"Therefore, when we build, let us think that we build for ever. Let it not be for present delight, not for present use alone; let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come when those stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say as they look upon the labor and wrought substance of them, 'See! this our fathers did for us.' "

(John Ruskin, The Seven Lamps of Architecture, Chapter VI, "The Lamp of Memory", New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1880, pp. 154 and 155.)

holder in the new company.[61] To quote Miss Joll, "It seemed as if the school held in his life something like the place as a loved child."[62] Bishop Dunn and Miss Laura Joll appear to have had a successful working relationship in regard to the college. He shared her enthusiasm and excitement about the school's development and expansion. To quote again Miss Joll in speaking of Bishop Dunn:

> "Sometimes when talking to him of the business matters and the future of the school, I would often become over enthusiastic, and, with a smile, he would pretend to prevent me from allowing my enthusiasm to run away with me and my plans, whilst all the time I knew only too well that he was enjoying it, and was as keen to hear about it as I was to tell it."[63]

There can be no doubt about his devotion and sincere concern for King's Hall, and that the school was a tribute to his zeal for encouraging and maintaining Anglican Church educational institutions.

The new Bishop of Quebec was Lennox Waldron Williams, the son of James William Williams. He had been born in Lennoxville on November 12, 1859, while his father was Headmaster of Bishop's College School. His own preparatory education was obtained at Bishop's College School. He then attended St. John's College, Oxford, receiving his B.A. in 1883 and his M.A. in 1887. Following this he attended clergy school in Leeds, England. In 1899 he received an honourary D.D. from The University of Bishop's College. His first ministry was as Curate of St. Matthews Church, Quebec City.[64] He was made Dean of the Cathedral in 1899. The Rt. Rev. Lennox Waldron Williams maintained an active interest in the schools and colleges of

[61] Ibid., p. 110. [62] Ibid. [63] Ibid., p. 111.

[64] Morgan, The Canadian Men And Women Of The Time, 1912, p. 1170.

the diocese. He was a member of the Corporation of Bishop's College School, Chairman of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Quebec City and a Director of the Quebec City High School.[65] To quote the Rev. Dr. Roe, he was "Able, learned and popular."[66]

In June of 1914 Miss Fowler, the school matron, resigned after fifteen years at King's Hall.[67] Ethel P. Rowe, Ada Rowe's* sister and Miss Joll's cousin, became the school matron.[68]

During the war years classes continued to be in the morning, as established by Miss Smith, following the routine of Cheltenham Ladies' College. The rising bell rang at six forty-five, breakfast was served at seven-fifteen and prayers followed in the main hall at seven forty-five. Classes extended from eight-thirty to eleven and eleven-thirty to one, broken by a half hour recess. Dinner commenced at one-thirty followed by a "crocodile" walk around the circle in front of the college. Free time was then permitted until three forty-five. Forty-five minutes of study preceded four-thirty tea, followed again by study or private lessons until six-thirty. Supper was served at six-thirty, followed by extracurricular lessons in elocution, piano, violin and singing or practice until eight. At nine-fifteen lights went out.[69] A strict bath list was followed as there were still only four baths available.

[65] Hector Charlesworth, ed., A Cyclopaedia of Canadian Biography, (Toronto: The Hunter-Rose Company Ltd., 1919), p. 217.

[66] Morgan, The Canadian Men And Women Of The Time, 1912, p. 1170.

[67] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XXI, no. 8, August 1914, p. 98.

[68] Interview, Miss Dorothy Dutton, October 13, 1975.

[69] Miss I.C. Nesbitt, K.H.C. student 1914 to 1918, Letter, October 13, 1975.

*Ada Rowe - Ada Rowe, the junior girls' mistress, died suddenly of a heart attack in 1916 at King's Hall after a walk, and was buried in the cemetery of St. James the Less.

Meals were simple but hearty, with an absence of citrus fruit. Tea fare was bread and butter with jam or spread and tea, or cocoa prepared with hot water. At meals one table was specified as the French table. Here the girls sat in turn for a week with the French mistress and conversed in French. Groups of girls also sat at Miss Joll's table in order that she could personally get to know all the pupils.[70]

During these years the school uniform was a navy blue pleated serge skirt, a white, light blue or navy middie blouse and black cashmere stockings, navy bloomers and black tie oxfords. The school had no gymnasium, but in those years the third floor provided space for weekly drill, calisthenics, Indian club drill, or formation marching. The third floor also served as a play place on cold, wet days. The gym costume was a pleated navy serge dress with a yoke, long sleeves and a light blue neck binding matching a long sash tied at the waist with the ends hanging down to the knees. The outfit included the same black cashmere hose, bloomers and gym shoes. For supper the girls dressed formally, and a navy blue suit was worn on Sundays and for travelling.[71]

Rev. J.S. Brewer* and Miss Joll presided at prayers each morning in the main hall of the school. The hall was a bare room with a lectern, desk and piano at the front. The walls were covered with large boards painted black upon which was printed in gold lettering the names of girls who had distinguished themselves at King's Hall.[72] After prayers Miss Joll spoke, praising or scolding. She then handed down the punishments which were to be carried out while the other girls enjoyed free time. Classes then commenced, followed by dinner, the ritual "Croc" walk, and free time which was spent

[70] Ibid. [71] Ibid. [72] Ibid.

*Rev. J.S. Brewer - J.S. Brewer was affectionately called "Daddy Brewer" by the girls of King's Hall.

playing tennis, baseball or field hockey in good weather, sliding,* skiing or skating in winter. The girls were left to organize themselves for all sports and learn from one another. Sometimes free time meant a stolen walk down a country road and perhaps a forbidden ride on a hay or logging wagon.[73] Occasionally, Miss Joll organized a wagon or sleigh ride, and this was a very special outing. Spring brought a sugaring-off party, and autumn brought apple picking.[74] The twenty-fourth of May, called then Empire Day, was a holiday from rising bell to tea time, and the entire school headed off to the countryside for a picnic lunch.[75] Evenings, after supper, private lessons, and practicing, were spent in the main hall, chatting, sharing food or candy from home, doing fancy work or listening to a victrola.[76] Frequently the girls were organized into groups to put on short, impromptu plays with makeshift settings and costumes. Sometimes a variety programme was organized.[77]

On Saturdays, the girls were required to tidy their cubicles and do their mending. Each cubicle contained a chair, bureau, wash stand with a basin, jug, tooth mug and soap dish, and a bed with a commode stowed away underneath. The new addition, built in 1913, had six rooms which accommodated two girls in each. These were, naturally, the rooms most desired. As well as compulsory, personal mending, the girls were to spend an hour on Saturday sewing some article for their own use. Fine fabric, needle and thread were required, and every stitch had to be perfect. Every girl was also expected to do some embroidery of her choice. Apart from these obligations, Satur-

[73]Miss Dorothy Dutton, Letter, October 13, 1975.

[74]Miss I.C. Nesbitt, Letter, October 13, 1975.

[75]Ibid. [76]Ibid.

[77]Miss Dorothy Dutton, Letter, October 13, 1975.

*Sliding - In 1914 a large wooden slide was constructed behind the school for sliding. It was torn down sometime in the 1920's.

day was a day of free time. Trips to Compton, however, were forbidden but occasionally a teacher arranged an excursion to the village. The crossroads at Moe's River had a small shop that could be reached for a purchase of candy.[78]

Sunday was chiefly devoted to attending church. Attendance at the eight o'clock service was required if Communion was desired; eleven o'clock service was compulsory and the girls were told not to take Communion at this service. The evening service at St. James the Less was not compulsory, but seniors were expected to attend.[79] The pupils were obliged to write to their parents each Sunday. Miss Joll always checked the outgoing mail Sunday evenings to see if each girl had done so. The letters were to be left unsealed and no letters to boys were permitted. On Sunday evenings Miss Joll often invited the senior girls to her sitting room to chat. On occasion she would read poetry or prose to the girls.[80]

Two dances were held each year. Before 1917 these dances included the student body, the staff and parents who wished to attend. From 1917 on, Bishop's College School boys could be invited if they were personally connected to the girls. This meant brothers or cousins only, so the number of young men at a dance was few while the girls were many.[81]

In 1917 dancing classes began at the college; rhythmic exercises, and Greek movements, were also introduced.[82] The girls were required to wear pale coloured, silk, knee length,

[78]Miss I.C. Nesbitt, Letter, October 13, 1975.

[79]Ibid.

[80]Mrs. Alta (Campbell) Wilkinson, K.H.C. student 1913 to 1915, Letter, October 4, 1975.

[81]Miss I.C. Nesbitt, Letter, October 13, 1975.

[82]Interview, Miss Gretchen Parrock, K.H.C. student 1911 to 1915, daughter of Rev. Parrock, November 18, 1975.

Grecian dresses for these activities.[83]

The girls travelled to and from college by train. The Toronto, Hamilton and London girls were joined by the Montreal girls and came out on one train. The Quebec girls arrived on a different train and reached the school earlier on opening day and left on an earlier train at the end of term. There were several trains a day and each one was met by one or two mistresses. The girls that arrived were escorted to King's Hall by means of a sleigh in winter and a wagon or truck in spring and summer.[84] Flooding in the spring often made the trip to the school an exciting event.

By today's standards there was an absence of books at King's Hall. Dictionaries and Encyclopaedias were noticeably missing. To quote one student of those war years, "It was a most inadequate preparation for college."[85] The majority of the girls chose the special programme, not preparation for university entrance.[86]

The King's Hall girls were made to feel a part of the war effort. A Red Cross Society was organized at the college and the girls were encouraged to knit for the servicemen. "We did a lot of knitting for the soldiers," wrote one pupil of the war years, "and would put our names and addresses in the socks, hoping to get a letter."[87] The girls were allowed twenty-five cents a week spending money and of this amount five cents was contributed to the Red Cross Fund.[88] The 117th regiment, which

[83]Mrs. H.R. (Rowell) Jackman, K.H.C. student 1918 to 1921, Letter, November 10, 1975.

[84]Miss Dorothy Dutton, Letter, October 13, 1975.

[85]Ibid. [86]Ibid.

[87]Mrs. Irene (Baker) Pouliot,K.H.C. student 1913 to 1915, Letter, February 28, 1978.

[88]Miss I.C. Nesbitt, Letter, October 13, 1975.

eventually amalgamated with the 5th mounted contingent, was raised in Quebec by the Price family. The soldiers assembled in the field opposite King's Hall which caused great excitement at the school, especially when the girls were allowed to go and talk to the men of the regiment.[89]

Armistice Day at the end of the war in 1918 was a memorable occasion at King's Hall. Classes were dismissed, church bells pealed, and the girls were permitted to go into the village of Compton.[90] One King's Hall pupil during the First World War years summarized the time in the following words, "This was war time, which cast its shadow over the school, but it was a healthy life, and we were happy."[91]

The Post War Years at King's Hall 1919-1926

In 1918 Miss Joll moved from the school into the Kellam house on Moe's River Road which had been purchased in 1907. The field adjoining the house, now called "The Cottage", was landscaped by the school gardeners under Miss Joll's supervision. A hedged formal garden, with numerous well kept flower beds and a central fountain,was created. Senior girls and visiting parents were often invited to tea in Miss Joll's cottage or garden.[92]

As far back as the summer of 1906, one hundred and fifty dollars had been collected at a sale in Tadoussac to go toward the building of a gymnasium at King's Hall.[93] In the autumn of 1919 the gymnasium was completed along with three new classrooms

[89] Miss Dorothy Dutton, Letter, October 13, 1975.

[90] Mrs. H.R. (Rowell) Jackman, Letter, November 10, 1975.

[91] Miss I.C. Nesbitt, Letter, October 13, 1975.

[92] Mrs. H.R. (Rowell) Jackman, Letter, November 10, 1975.

[93] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XIII, no. 9, September 1906, p. 96.

in a complex east of the main building reached through a glass passage. Internal repairs were also made in the main building.[94] The financing of these improvements was assisted by a legacy of three thousand dollars left to the school in the will of Mr. A.O. Norton, who died on June 9, 1919.[95]

In 1922 a wing north of the main building was constructed which included a dining room and new quarters for the Headmistress.[96] Miss Joll consequently vacated the cottage on Moe's River Road and moved into the new apartment in the school.

In 1920 the revenue of the Bacon family property of Hatley was left to King's Hall. Daniel Bacon had settled in Hatley in 1800. His grandchildren, Fred and Emily Bacon, having no heirs and being staunch Anglicans, left their property to the Anglican Church school. Both Fred and Emily were well educated. Emily had been a teacher at Charleston Academy and in the West Indies.[97] In her later years, Emily became rather eccentric and this possibly accounts for the fact that the Bacon farm was legally incorporated as the Bacon Industrial School for Girls, although it never functioned as an educational institution. On November 4, 1920, the Bacon Institute Committee and the King's Hall Corporation came to an agreement whereby King's Hall could accept the trust fund held by the Bacon Institute Committee. The King's Hall Corporation realized the assets by agreeing that the revenue from the Bacon property would be used to give a course of instruction in one or more subjects listed in the Bacon Industrial

[94] King's Hall Memorial Magazine, 1874-1972.

[95] The Sherbrooke Daily Record, July 4, 1919.

[96] Canon Kelley, "Historical Sketch of King's Hall," 1938.

[97] Maude Gage Pellerin, The Story of Hatley, (Hatley Branch of the Women's Institute, Hatley, Quebec, 1967), p. 51.

School's act of incorporation. The subjects named were: agriculture, industrial art, household science, dairying, poultry keeping and physical training.[98]

On October 16, 1925, at a meeting of the King's Hall Corporation, it was agreed that a notarial deed be drawn up for the transfer of the assets from the Bacon Institute of Hatley. On December 30, 1926 a deed of sale was completed. It seems unusual that a deed of sale was drawn up for a bequest, but this format was used so that the transfer of the Hatley property to the King's Hall Corporation would be filed at the registry office. This legal registration* was a safety precaution and would permit the resale of the property when this was desired. Under this agreement all assets of the Bacon Industrial School for Girls were transferred to King's Hall, Compton. This included one thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy cents, plus the accrued interest at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Coaticook, Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds with a value of one thousand one hundred dollars at five and one half percent interest, maturing in 1933 and payable to the bearer with accrued interest, and a farm property** of 275 acres in Hatley. The buildings, farm stock and moveables on the property were included. At the time of the signing of the deed of sale the Bacon property was rented to Cornelius Adams. This rental

[98]Notarial Minutes, No. 7627. Registered at Stanstead Registry Office, courtesy Mr. Robert Cook, Lennoxville, member of the executive of the Massawippi Fish and Game Conservation Park which was previously the Bacon property.

*Registration - Mr. Robert Campbell K.C. and Mr. Leon M. Thomas, manager of the Coaticook Bank of Commerce, represented the Bacon Institute, the vendor and the The Rt. Rev. Lennox Waldron Williams and Dr. James MacKinnon represented the King's Hall Corporation, the purchaser.

**Bacon Farm Property - This property consisted of lots 377, 387, 388 and 389. (Notarial Minutes, No. 7627.)

agreement was to continue until June 11, 1926 and then be reconsidered by the purchaser, the King's Hall Corporation.[99] In July 1927, the treasurer of King's Hall received the deed to the farm, and the revenue from the farm's rental was used toward providing a course which met the requirements of the bequest in 1920.[100] This arrangement existed until January of 1939, when the property was sold for five thousand five hundred dollars to Jean Baptiste Fecteau.[101]

The King's Hall staff of 1925-1926 consisted of Miss Meade, Miss Scudamore, Miss Campbell, Miss Adam, Miss Copeland, Miss Sangster, Miss Grant, Miss Dean, Miss Snowball, Miss Fellows, Miss Braine, Miss Balmer, Miss McCallum, the housekeeper and Miss Alcombrack, the nurse. Miss Copeland, Miss Snowball, Miss Sangster and Miss Balmer were Canadian, the rest of the staff were British.[102]

In 1925 Rev. J.S. Brewer submitted his resignation after serving King's Hall and St. James the Less for eighteen years. The clergyman named to replace him was Rev. Edgar Bell Husband,* another graduate of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, Kent.[103] The

[99] Notarial Minutes, No. 7627.

[100] Canon Kelley, "Historical Sketch of King's Hall, Compton", 1938.

[101] Notarial Minutes, No. 19454. The final deed of sale was signed January 30, 1941. (Courtesy Mr. Robert Cook, Lennoxville, Quebec.)

[102] Scrapbook, Mrs. C. (Baptist) Turner, K.H.C. student 1924 to 1932.

[103] Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1927, p. 777.

*Rev. Edgar Bell Husband - Mr. Husband was ordained Deacon in 1888 and Priest in 1889. From 1888 to 1891 he served the S.P.G. Mission at St. Sylvestor. He then became Rector of New Carlisle until 1899. Rev. E.B. Husband next served the Missions at Marbleton (1902), Danville (1907), and Johnville (1911). His next post was as Rector of North Hatley, where he remained until 1918. From 1918 until 1925 he served as Incumbent of St. Luke's, Magog. (Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1927, p. 777.)

year of Mr. Husband's arrival, the Diocesan Board requested that the Chaplain of King's Hall also be made a member of the school staff, and that the use of the church, St. James the Less, as a school chapel, should be officially recognized.[104] This request was granted, and the result of the arrangement was the purchase of the parsonage and glebe land by the King's Hall Corporation. At the board meeting of St. James the Less on September 8, 1925, it was resolved to sell the parsonage and its property to King's Hall for the sum of one thousand dollars. Rev. E.B. Husband and the secretary of the vestry board, Mr. C.G. Hyatt, were authorized to sign a deed of sale in favour of King's Hall.[105]

The school uniforms were now navy tunics with white blouses, black stockings and shoes. The school crest was worn in the center of the tunic yoke and a light blue sash tied the waist. The school tie, made in Ireland, was also worn. It consisted of wide stripes of dark blue and gold with narrow stripes of light blue. For gym classes the girls wore navy bloomers and white and navy middie tops.[106] The athletic programme was now well organized, and intra-mural team sports were major activities.[107]

Affiliation continued with the Royal Drawing Society and the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music. To obtain full certification from the Royal Drawing Society, it was necessary at this time to pass with honours in six divisions established by the society. Each division required progressive skill in visualization, perspective, light and shade, and composition

[104] Canon Kelley, "Historical Sketch of King's Hall, Compton" 1938.

[105] Minutes, St. James the Less, 1925.

[106] Scrapbook, Mrs. C. (Baptist) Turner, K.H.C. 1924 to 1932.

[107] Interview, Mrs. C. (Baptist) Turner, November 26, 1976.

of the total work. Brush or hard point could be used for the examination pieces.[108] The Royal Academy and Royal College of Music examined the girls on technical exercises, scales, quality of touch, three studies and pieces, aural ability and impression of musicianship. The examination mark was totalled out of one hundred and fifty.[109]

Two dances were held yearly at the college, one at Thanksgiving and one in June. Most of the invitations went to Bishop's College School boys, and it was expected that a girl personally knew the young man she invited. Trips to Compton and Sherbrooke were still infrequent events. A fine old house on Moe's River Road called "Maplehurst" provided some social life for the girls outside the college. The house was owned by Miss Briggs, a teacher at King's Hall, and Miss McCallum, the school housekeeper, and together they ran a tea room at Maplehurst.* The girls were permitted to go there for tea and arrange parties for groups of friends on special occasions such as birthdays. Maplehurst became very much a part of the life of King's Hall in Miss Joll's latter years.[110]

Miss Joll's Final Years at King's Hall 1926-1928

In these years Miss Joll had become rather severe in appearance. Her hair was still light brown and worn in a flat bun on top of her head. She usually wore a headband centered on her forehead, and this became a special feature of her appearance. Her posture remained erect, and her dress was usually

[108] Mrs. Alta (Campbell) Wilkinson, Drawing Certificate.

[109] Scrapbook, Mrs. C. (Baptist) Turner, Royal Academy and Royal College of Music Certificate.

[110] Scrapbook and Interview, Mrs. C. (Baptist) Turner, November 26, 1976.

*See Map of King's Hall and Environs p. xv.

of a dark shade reminiscent of the 1890's. From 1924 to 1928 Miss Joll became gradually more frail. She did, however, continue to teach elocution and prepare the girls for Confirmation.[111]

In the school year 1926-1927, Miss Joll became very ill, so ill that it was necessary for her to leave the school for three months. Miss Scudamore, called "Scutie" by the girls, took Miss Joll's place as Headmistress for November, December and January.[112] It appears that at this time Miss Joll made the seriousness of her illness known to the King's Hall trustees, as in the following year, 1927-1928, Miss Julia Tugwell, hired as Vice-Principal of King's Hall, was obviously being groomed to be Headmistress. Miss Julia Tugwell was from England. She was registered as a woman student at St. Hugh's College, Oxford in 1911, and obtained a third class in Classical Honour Moderations in that same year. When Miss Tugwell was registered at St. Hugh's, it was not possible for women students to be formally enrolled at Oxford, although they were allowed to take the university examinations. This changed after World War I, and many women who had studied previously then formally matriculated and took their degrees. Miss Tugwell matriculated in 1926 and took her B.A. in 1928.[113] Since examinations at Oxford were written in July, Miss Tugwell had time during the summer of 1928 to return to Oxford and formally take her degree.

In appearance Miss Tugwell was trim and attractive. She had a high forehead, reddish brown hair and high colouring. She blushed easily and on first meeting her, one would have called her shy. She taught Latin and English grammar that year at King's Hall. Miss A. Margaret Richards arrived from England

[111] Mrs. R.B. (Gibbons) Pattinson, K.H.C. student, 1924 to 1926, Letter, February 17, 1976.

[112] Ibid.

[113] Oxford, Oxford University, courtesy of the Information Officer, E.E. Sabben-Clare, Letter, January 4, 1977.

along with Miss Tugwell to teach at King's Hall. She too was reported to be from Oxford, but no record remains to show that she matriculated or took her degree. It is possible that she did attend Oxford but never formally became a member of the University when it became legally possible for a woman to do so.[114] Mrs. Paget accompanied Miss Tugwell and Miss Richards from England to become the school matron.

During the year 1927-1928, Miss Tugwell shared Miss Joll's responsibilities and learned the administrative procedures of King's Hall. At Michaelmas Term's closing, Miss Tugwell wrote and signed the "School Report" section of the report cards while Miss Joll wrote and signed the "House Reports." At the close of the Trinity Term both the School and House Reports were completed and signed by Miss Tugwell, while Miss Joll's signature still appeared as Lady Principal of the college.[115]

In 1928 the college once again had a new Chaplain, Rev. Charles Revell Eardley-Wilmot.* He was British, but had served for twenty-two years in Quebec Missions and Parishes before coming to Compton. He was an approachable man, which quickly made him a part of the Compton community and the school community at King's Hall.

[114] Ibid.

[115] Scrapbook, Mrs. C. (Baptist) Turner, School report cards.

*Rev. C.R. Eardley-Wilmot - Mr. Eardley-Wilmot attended Clare College, Cambridge and received his B.A. in 1902 and his M.A. in 1906. He was ordained Deacon in 1903 and Priest in 1904. His first church was St. Stephen's, Portsmouth, England. Mr. Eardley-Wilmot then came to Canada as Chaplain to the Bishop of Quebec, while serving the missions of Montmorency and Lake Beauport. In the year 1908-1909, he was Curate of St. Peter's, Sherbrooke and editor of the Quebec Diocesan Gazette. From 1911 to 1913 he was Rector of Stanstead and Beebe. He then served as Curate of the Quebec Cathedral until 1919, and the Mission at Shigawake until 1923. From 1923 to 1928 he served Hatley, Ayer's Cliff and Way's Mills churches. He remained at Compton until 1938. (Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1938, p. 390.)

In March of 1928 Miss Joll retired because of her ill health. An article announcing this in the Quebec Diocesan Gazette, applauded "her exceptional ability, devotion to duty and sympathetic personal interest in all her pupils,"[116] and stated that she had made King's Hall "one of the very best girls' schools in the country."[117] The article also announced that "a very efficient lady," Miss Julia Tugwell, would be taking charge of the school.[118]

The May Quebec Diocesan Gazette printed a tribute to Miss Laura Joll, Headmistress of King's Hall for twenty-three years. Miss Joll's many capabilities were praised, as well as her direction which had promoted both growth and change at the college. She was given full credit for taking a "comparatively small school with rather poor buildings and equipment,"[119] and reconstructing it on modern lines with a gymnasium, infirmary and adjacent farm.[120] Parents had come to realize

> "that the Lady Principal was an experienced teacher who not only understood girls thoroughly, but loved them and took a real personal interest in them, and was consequently able to accomplish much in developing the character of every girl under her care."[121]

Under Miss Joll's leadership, King's Hall had become known across Canada and in Great Britain. During her years as Headmistress, the college not only was continually filled to its maximum number of pupils, but also in later years had a sub-

[116] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XXXV, no. 2, March 1928, p. 20.

[117] Ibid. [118] Ibid.

[119] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XXXV, no. 3, May 1928, p. 19.

[120] Ibid. [121] Ibid.

PHOTOGRAPHS - CHAPTER FIVE

19. Laura Joll, an early photograph. (King's Hall Magazine, 1930-1931)

20. Laura Joll, 1912. (courtesy Mrs. Alta (Campbell) Wilkinson, Ottawa, Ontario.)

21. Kellam House. Rented by the school then purchased in 1907 and used as an infirmary, staff residence, Laura Joll's residence and parsonage. See map of King's Hall and Environs, no. 6, p. xv. (1978 photograph by Mr. J.P. Milner.)

22. Dawson Farm. Purchased in 1913 by K.H.C. and used as a staff residence. In 1972 it was moved to Moe's River Road. See map of King's Hall and Environs, nos. 2 and 17, p. xv. (1978 photograph by Mr. J.P. Milner.)

23. King's Hall playing field and rear view of the school, 1912-1913. (courtesy Mrs. Alta Wilkinson, Ottawa, Ontario.)

24. Rev. J.S. Brewer and Mrs. Brewer. Rev. Brewer was Rector of St. James the Less, and Chaplain of King's Hall from 1907 to 1925. (courtesy Mrs. Louise Weldon, Magog, Quebec.)



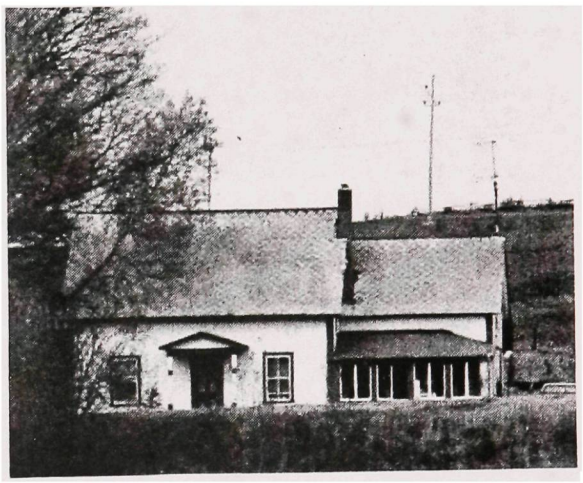
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stantial waiting list. In Miss Joll's early years the college housed from forty-eight to fifty girls and after reconstruction the enrollment was restricted to eighty. King's Hall was continually in a financially sound position during Miss Joll's years, in spite of remodelling, the building of additions and land purchases. The sound state of King's Hall during the period 1905 to 1928 is the best illustration of Miss Joll's ability as an administrator and her devotion to the college.

Bishop Lennox Williams dedicated his closing address at King's Hall in June 1928 to Miss Joll. He stated that,

> "By her indomitable courage in the face of difficulties, strength of character, and devotion to duty, she has made the school one of the finest in Canada.... This school stands as a memorial to Miss Joll, but a still greater memorial is in the lives and characters of the girls who have passed under her care and influence."[122]

Miss Joll was presented with a platinum and diamond wrist watch by the pupils of King's Hall, a winter scene by R. Colway by the head girls of the school over the past ten years, and a coloured photo of King's Hall by the guild of St. James the Less.[123] Miss Joll* retired to "The Nest", Game Cock Point, Byram Shore, Port Chester, New York, along with her cousin Miss Ethel P. Rowe.[124]

Summation of the Years 1905-1928

One essential element, significant for a successful private school, was still missing at King's Hall in 1905 and this was continuity of leadership and direction. Only con-

[122] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XXXV, no. 4, July 1928, p. 14.

[123] Ibid.

[124] Scrapbook, Mrs. C. (Baptist) Turner.

*See Appendix A

tinuity can give an independent college a sense of permanence and stability, and provide an atmosphere for growth and development. Leadership under one Headmistress for an extended period also enhances the reputation of the school. The Headmistress in essence becomes the school and is the school's best advertisement, insuring continued enrollment. Miss Laura Joll was the Headmistress who provided the first period of continuity at King's Hall. She arrived in 1905 and remained until 1928, possessing both the ability and the desire to remain and build the school.

There is some question about Miss Joll's academic background. One would expect a Headmistress of the period 1905 to 1928 to have a university degree. The Storied Province of Quebec printed that she was a Cambridge graduate.[125] It appears possible that Colonel Wood was given incorrect information for his biography about Miss Joll, as misrepresentation on her part would be unlikely when facts could so easily be checked. Quite early in her career at King's Hall, Miss Joll put aside academic teaching and took on the roll of administrator. She did, however, continue to give instruction in elocution and prepare the girls for Confirmation.

Laura Joll was a woman of numerous talents. She could personally and emotionally handle all the demands her position put upon her. She was able to satisfy her authority, select and retain suitable teaching and maintenance staff, satisfy parents and command the attention, respect and affection of her pupils. Without doubt, in the position of administrator she was a determined and impressive lady. Miss Joll had a winning way with people, both individuals and groups. Unlike the school's previous Headmistresses, she actively solicited funds for the college. She could be a convincing speaker, exciting and energetic. She knew how to turn a phrase, flatter,

[125]Wood, The Storied Province of Quebec, 5:656.

and persuade. Not content to let things ride and cautiously maintain the status quo she set about to modernize, change and expand. Miss Joll worked with the corporation of the college using fully the talents of the influential businessmen who were members, such as Robert Campbell and James MacKinnon. She had a deep concern for the welfare of the school and desired to see its future securely established.[126] With the exception of the war years, 1914 to 1918, she spent her time at King's Hall setting goals and working toward them. Above all she gave King's Hall a sense of permanence and continuity. Without these years of stability under Laura Joll, it is unlikely that the college would have grown and developed as it did between 1905 and 1928.

[126] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XVIII, no. 12, December 1911, p. 149.

CHAPTER SIX

TWO YEARS OF CHANGE AND CONFUSION: MISS JULIA TUGWELL 1928-1930

King's Hall 1928-1930

In September of 1928 Miss Julia Tugwell became Headmistress of King's Hall with Miss Margaret Richards as her assistant, and Mrs. Paget, who had arrived from England with Miss Tugwell and Miss Richards, as matron. Miss Flood, Miss Joll's secretary, was remaining at the college as Miss Tugwell's secretary. There was, no doubt, a feeling of confidence on the part of trustees, parents and students, that things would go smoothly at the college. Miss Tugwell had also had a year of apprenticeship under Miss Joll. In spite of all this, by September of 1929* not one staff member remained from the staff of 1926.[1] The rapid turnover surely indicates that things were not right at the college. Schools are more stable and function more smoothly when at least a nucleus of teachers remains for a substantial period. Despite this, four young teachers at King's Hall during these years brought lasting contributions. These women were Miss Joyce Mary Horner, Miss Gretchen Lewis, Miss Laidlaw and Miss Gwladys Keyzer.

Miss Horner, a quiet, small, introspective and unassuming woman with dark hair and eyes, arrived from England in 1928.

[1]Scrapbook, Mrs. C. (Baptist) Turner, K.H.C. student 1924-1932. See Staff List of 1925-1926, p. 138.

*Staff of 1929-1930 - Miss Horner, Miss Stephen, Miss Murphy, Miss Scott, Miss Lewis, Miss Pearce, Miss McMartin, Miss Wright, Miss Barford, Miss Cotton, Miss Keyzer. (King's Hall Magazine, 1929-1930, p. 62.)

She was devoted to the teaching of English, and was the founder and first editor of the King's Hall magazines* begun in 1929. In 1907 a monthly magazine was produced by the King's Hall students, and in 1924-1925 a few issues of a short paper called "The King's Hall Log," were printed.[2] This paper had from two to four pages, eight and one half by five and one half inches in size. Neither of the early efforts compared with the lasting enterprise begun by Miss Horner which included photographs, literary pieces, school events, and old girl news, and which sought some financial support from advertising.

Miss Gretchen Lewis, a quiet, attractive, soft-spoken teacher, with a keen interest and flair for producing musical presentations, also arrived from England in 1928. Under her direction the school presented "H.M.S. Pinafore" in 1928 and "The Pirates of Penzance" in 1929.[3] Both productions seem to have been polished and required extensive preparations and planning as well as some professional costuming.

Miss Laidlaw was very young, of medium height, dark-haired and energetic. During the year 1928-1929 King's Hall was organized into three houses named by the students Montcalm, Rideau and MacDonald.[4] These replaced the earlier team organization which were named for the three school colours. Unfortunately, it was not discovered who initiated the house system. Each house had a captain, and house members were organized into teams for intramural competition, so the possibility exists that Miss Laidlaw may have had something to do

[2] The King's Hall Log, Vol. 1, No. 1, November, 1924, February 1925. Archives, B.C.S.

[3] Scrapbook, Mrs. C. Turner. Interview, November 26, 1976.

[4] King's Hall Magazine, 1928-1929, p. 19.

*King's Hall Magazine - The early issues were 6 by 9 inches and had approximately 25 pages. The cover had a dark blue central diagonal banner with King's Hall printed on it in gold, the date in the lower left corner, the crest and motto in the upper right corner also in dark blue. The cover design was by Mollie Wood, a VlA student.

with the idea. The house colours were light blue for Montcalm, dark blue for Rideau and gold for MacDonald.[5] In 1942-1943 house ties were introduced in these colours.[6] Miss Laidlaw taught Swedish drill and each spring she organized a drill competition judged by a McGill physical education instructor. Miss Laidlaw also introduced golf, using the Waterville golf course, and began riding at the school.[7*] Forms about riding were sent to the students' homes in March of 1929 explaining that a mistress would be in charge, a groom would be provided but no instruction would be given.[8]

Miss Gwladys Keyzer replaced Miss Laidlaw in September of 1929. Gwladys Keyzer had been born in Montreal and attended St. Helen's, Dunham, Quebec, where she had distinguished herself by her athletic and organizing ability.[9] She then attended Margaret Eaton School of Physical Education in Toronto. Miss Keyzer promoted a more active inter-school sports programme. Matches in field hockey and basketball were arranged with St. Helen's as well as the University of Bishop's College. Uniforms and crests were designed for the school teams.[10] She continued the established programmes in Swedish drill, golf and riding. In 1929 Miss Keyzer formed an athletic association at King's Hall with Mary Baillie as President, Joan Neale as Secretary and Miss Keyzer, herself, as Treasurer.[11]

Saturday nights at King's Hall were now movie nights, costing each girl twenty cents. The evening's entertainment began with "O Canada" and ended with "The National Anthem", lemonade and sandwiches. These were silent films on five or

[5]Interview, Miss Adelaide Gillard, October 14, 1975.

[6]King's Hall Magazine, 1942-1943. [7]Ibid., 1928-1929, p. 21.

[8]Scrapbook, Mrs. C. (Baptist) Turner.

[9]St. Helen's Magazine, 1924-1925, Bishop's University Archives.

[10]King's Hall Magazine, 1929-1930, p. 44.

*Riding - The cost of riding was $55.00 per term.

six reels, shown on a machine that continually stopped and required adjustments. The changing of reels, the malfunctioning of the projector and the constant call, "Lights", which meant either to turn them on or off, made for a rather hectic evening. Yet, Saturday evenings were anticipated all week.[12]

In September of 1928 the King's Hall Old Girls' Association was formed with the aim of keeping graduates informed and interested in the school and its welfare. Vernon Ross, Pixie Palmer, Evelyn Porteous, Margery Cochrane and Lena Reynolds were instrumental in founding the organization.[13] In February of 1929 the central branch met in Montreal and elected its first president, Miss Pixie Palmer. Miss Evelyn Porteous was elected as the association's first representative on the King's Hall Board of Trustees.[14] Other branches were formed in Quebec City, Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Ottawa and Toronto, and association mailing went to the Canadian West, all over the United States, South America and England. After the Second World War members could be found in many parts of Western Europe. News of past students was printed in each school magazine, as well as news about events and projects being sponsored by groups of Old Girls, in an effort to assist the college.

Despite these advances the school year 1929-1930 was difficult. When the college was functioning smoothly the readers of the Quebec Diocesan Gazette were well informed about school matters, but when things were not progressing as they should little was written. A short article in the July Quebec Diocesan Gazette, explained the situation by stating that there had been an epidemic of measles, and much loss of time and disorganization at the school.[15]

[12] King's Hall Magazine, 1929-1930, pp. 47-48.

[13] Ibid., p. 70. [14] Ibid.

[15] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XXXVII, no. 3, July, 1930, p. 16.

On September 5, 1929, Robert Campbell, a trustee of King's Hall for twenty-six years, died at Bergerville, Quebec. He had helped draw up the constitution and by-laws for the college in 1901 and had assisted in both legal matters and construction supervision during the remodelling and expanding of the school during the years 1913 to 1926.[16]

Even a greater disruption was caused by Miss Tugwell's resignation at the beginning of April, 1930 and her departure for England on the twenty-third of that month. It is extremely unusual for a Headmistress to resign in the middle of a term and even more unusual for the resignation to be effective only twenty-three days later. The situation at King's Hall must have been impossible, or some solution would have been worked out in order to present a stable image to parents until the college closing on June 12, 1930.[17] Whether Miss Tugwell suffered a diagnosed nervous disorder or whether she simply could not handle her position and was asked to resign, makes an interesting question. It is evident that she found her job extremely difficult. According to students present at King's Hall during her years there, "she was all discipline and had little sense of humour or warmth."[18] Particularly in a residential school, where girls, staff and Headmistress are together twenty-four hours a day, these qualities are needed. Miss Tugwell, apparently, found touchy situations impossible to handle calmly. She would work herself into a rage and often resort to name-calling. She often acted before thinking a problem through from all points of view.[19] It seems Miss Tug-

[16] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XXXVI, no. 6, November 1929, p. 18.

[17] King's Hall Magazine, 1929-1930, p. 36.

[18] Interview, Mrs. C. (Baptist) Turner, November 26, 1976.

[19] Ibid.

well was the antithesis of Miss Joll, and she was not equipped to handle the many facets of her position, and deal appropriately with trustees, parents, staff and students.

A Headmistress especially needs the support of her vice-principal and matron. Miss Margaret Richards was a highly nervous, quiet woman, afflicted by a twitching eye.[20] Perhaps she did not provide real assistance when it was required. Mrs. Paget, the matron, a woman with an unpleasant manner, compounded problems and caused considerable strife among staff and students. She confiscated articles throughout the school and was extravagant without thought.[21] An incident, frequently recalled by students of these two years was the illness of the entire student body after eating one of Mrs. Paget's meals. The girls suspected Mrs. Paget of purposefully preparing food to make them sick. Although it was probably a simple case of botulism, it indicates the mistrust and ill feeling that existed at the school. There seems to be little doubt that Miss Richards and Mrs. Paget made things worse at King's Hall during Miss Tugwell's two years as Headmistress.

In a kind and sensitive editorial, Miss Horner wished Miss Tugwell "full health and vigour again " in England.[22] The article spoke of Miss Tugwell's "fine courage, high ideals and great charm of personality " and added,

> "We do not pretend to think that she is without failings - indeed we believe that she herself, would say as Oliver Cromwell did to Lely, 'paint me as I am' - but of this we are sure, that of her can be said with greater truth than of most people that, 'e'en her failings leaned to virtue's side.'"[23]

[20] Ibid. [21] Ibid.

[22] King's Hall Magazine, 1929-1930, p. 12.

[23] Ibid.

PHOTOGRAPHS - CHAPTER SIX

25. Miss Julia Tugwell. Headmistress 1928 to April, 1930. (courtesy Mrs. Louise Weldon, Magog, Quebec.)

26. Miss Gwladys Keyzer in 1930. K.H.C. staff member 1929-1968. See Chapter Six, p. 149 and Appendix B, p. 234. (courtesy Mrs. Diana (Schwartz) Pringle, Barrie, Ontario.)

27. Miss Gretchen Lewis. See Chapter Six, p. 148. (courtesy Mrs. Louise Weldon, Magog, Quebec.)

28. Miss Joyce Mary Horner. K.H.C. staff member 1928-1930. See Chapter Six, pp. 147-148 and Appendix A, p. 231. (courtesy Mrs. Louise Weldon, Magog, Quebec.)

29. Miss Joyce Mary Horner learning how to skate at King's Hall. (courtesy Mrs. Catherine (Baptist) Turner, Brockville, Ontario.)

30. Miss Phyllis Laidlaw. Back row, left, wearing a tie. See Chapter Six, pp. 148-149. (King's Hall Magazine, 1928-1929.)

31. Staff members with the first school horses. Photograph title "Three Of Our Horses." (King's Hall Magazine, 1928-1929.)

32. Sleigh Ride at King's Hall in 1929. (courtesy Mrs. Louise Weldon, Magog, Quebec.)



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In the crisis, caused by Miss Tugwell's departure, it was decided that Miss Richards should take up the duties as Headmistress until the school closing. It appears that she was not considered a suitable choice for the position on a permanent basis, and her resignation was effective at the end of the year.[24] The Quebec Diocesan Gazette of July 1930,[25] reported that Miss Richards was going to St. Margaret's School, Victoria, British Columbia, as Headmistress, but records at St. Margaret's show that this was not accurate.[26]

Eight of the school's eleven mistresses resigned, as well as Miss Richards, in June 1930.[27] Miss Gretchen Lewis, director of the first Gilbert and Sullivan productions, left. Miss Joyce Mary Horner wrote a professional essay in the 1929-1930 school magazine entitled, "On Saying Good-Bye," and this was her good-bye to King's Hall. A quiet, introverted woman, hardly remembered by many of her students, she became the author of three books. Her first novel, The Wind and the Rain, includes a second part in which the English heroine teaches in a Quebec private girls' school, which is without any doubt, King's Hall.*

A Summary of the Years 1928-1930

In spite of the turmoil of these two years several worthwhile and lasting contributions had been made to school life. The house system, the yearbook, school musicals, a broader athletic programme, an athletic association and an old girls'

[24] Interview, Mrs. C. (Baptist) Turner, November 26, 1976.

[25] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XXVII, no. 3, July 1930, p. 16.

[26] St. Margaret's School, Victoria, British Columbia, Headmistress, Mrs. M. Sendall, Letter, January 18, 1978.

[27] King's Hall Magazine, 1929-1930, p. 62.

*See Appendix A

association had been inaugurated. Though not the instigator of these additions, Miss Tugwell must have given them her approval, or at least permitted her staff to proceed with the various projects that interested them.

It would be unfair not to consider the difficulty of Miss Tugwell's position. She was following a much admired lady who had served the school for almost one quarter of a century. The veteran staff members had resigned and Miss Tugwell was working with new staff as unfamiliar with the school, Quebec and Canada as she was. While a strong Headmistress would have found this an advantage, allowing her to establish her own routine, a less capable leader would need a nucleus of senior staff on whom to rely. In dealing with the King's Hall Corporation Miss Tugwell, once again, was in the shadow of Miss Joll. Most probably, anyone would have had a difficult task in the position of Headmistress during the period from 1928 to 1930, yet it appears that Miss Tugwell's* particular personality and lack of insight and ability to handle all types of situations made her job even more difficult.

*Miss Tugwell - In 1933 Miss Tugwell wrote to the Corporation of King's Hall from England requesting a pension. She stated that her health was so poor that she had been unable to take up any serious work. The Executive Committee was authorized to grant her a pension of $100. for one year if in their opinion Miss Tugwell's circumstances were such as to warrant their doing so. No records could be found to indicate that a pension was given. (Extracts from the Minutes of the Meetings of the Corporation of King's Hall, Compton from 1926 to 1940, B.C.S. archives.)

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE RETURN OF CONFIDENCE AND STABILITY: MISS ADELAIDE GILLARD 1930-1968

Miss Gillard, Background and Experience

The depression period was not an ideal time for a private girls' school to be seeking a new Headmistress. Student enrollment in the private sector of education was dropping and many schools were dismissing staff. King's Hall had also experienced two unsettled years. Miss Adelaide Eliza Gillard, the new Headmistress, named in the July Quebec Diocesan Gazette, was assuming her new position at a difficult time. Adelaide Gillard was short, fair-haired and blue-eyed; she was youthful in appearance and dynamic in manner when she arrived in Compton.[1]

Miss Gillard had been born in London, England on December 4, 1893, the eldest of three children. In 1904 she came to Manitoba with her father William and the family and attended school in Birtle, Manitoba, a small town close to the Saskatchewan border. Later she enrolled in normal school in Regina, Saskatchewan, and in 1910, at the age of seventeen she began her teaching career in a one-roomed school north of Yorkton, Saskatchewan.[2] Miss Gillard remained in this area for six years, teaching grades one to eight in two country schools. While correcting grade eight entrance examinations in Yorkton, she met a young man who was resigning from his teaching post

[1] Interview, Mrs. C. (Baptist) Turner, K.H.C. student 1924-1932, November 26, 1976.

[2] Interview, Miss A. Gillard, K.H.C. 1930-1968, North Hatley, May 5, 1976. (taped interview)

in Melville. She applied for his position, was accepted, and subsequently taught grades seven and eight in Melville until 1920, when the brother of a companion convinced her she should attend the University of Toronto. Miss Gillard matriculated into St. Hilda's College, the women's section of Trinity College, University of Toronto, on September 27, 1920, and enrolled in a four-year arts course.[3] In 1922 she received the Governor-General's Medal, awarded for the highest standing in Arts.[4] Adelaide Gillard also joined St. Hilda's basketball team, played field hockey, debated for the college's literary society and served as secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of the Anglican Church at St. Hilda's.[5] Summers during these years, and several years after, were spent with the Kirk family at their farm on Yonge Street in Aurora, Ontario, where she acted as a governess and tutor in Latin and arithmetic for the Kirk children. Her close association with this family was significant as her own family had returned to England.

Upon graduation in 1924, Miss Gillard accepted a teaching position at St. Mark's and St. Clement's School* in Toronto, where she taught French, Latin and English to both boys and girls under the headship of Miss Effie Gordon Waugh. Dr. Waugh was a kind but firm woman who expected discipline from everyone in her school. These years under Dr. Waugh served as an introduction and experience in Anglican private day school education. Miss Gillard remained at St. Mark's and St. Clement's for six years, and for two of these years she also

[3]Archives, Trinity College, University of Toronto, courtesy Mr. Henri Pilon, Archivist.

[4]Ibid.

[5]Archives, Trinity College, University of Toronto.

*St. Mark's and St. Clement's - Today St. Clement's exists as an Anglican day school for girls.

acted as a don at St. Hilda's residence.[6]

During these years, Miss Gillard became a friend of the daughter of Mr. Michael McKenzie, the head of the Actuarial Department of the University of Toronto. He had introduced the Carnegie Pension Plan in many universities in Canada, including the University of Bishop's College in Lennoxville, Quebec. In the spring of 1930, while Mr. McKenzie was visiting both the Eastern Townships and the Carnegie office in New York, Miss Gillard received a letter from the Corporation of King's Hall, Compton, Quebec, a school with which she was not familiar, asking if she wished to apply to be Lady Principal. She dismissed the idea and wondered how the trustees had come to write to her. She discussed the letter with Mr. McKenzie's daughter and soon after received a telegram from Mr. McKenzie which read, "Do nothing about that letter until I return from New York."[7] On returning to Toronto Mr. McKenzie convinced Miss Gillard to answer the letter affirmatively. He insisted she reply in his presence and also insisted that he mail the letter. In May Miss Gillard was invited to Montreal for an interview with Bishop Lennox Williams and James MacKinnon at the University Men's Club. The interview went well in spite of her nervousness and in a few weeks she received news of her appointment as Headmistress of King's Hall as well as an invitation to the school's closing on June 12, 1930.[8]

During the summer of 1930 Miss Gillard returned to England to see her family. She also carried letters of introduction to a number of English private girls' schools. Two of the more prestigious schools she visited were Sherborne and North Foreland Lodge. She was impressed by the discipline, simple dress and quiet good taste in all facets of life at

[6] Interview, Miss Gillard, May 5, 1976. [7] Ibid.

[8] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XXVII, no. 3, July 1930, p. 16.

these schools, and decided that these aspects would be insisted upon at King's Hall.[9] In August Miss Gillard returned to Canada on the "Empress of Australia" wishing the ship would sink, on one hand, and feeling guilty about the loss of lives that it would mean, on the other.[10] The job ahead of her seemed ominous and September the tenth too close.

The Depression Years at King's Hall 1930-1936

The enrollment at King's Hall in September of 1930 was only sixty-two.[11] There was a teaching staff of nine, plus Miss Cruise, the nurse, and Miss Flood whose experience under both Miss Joll and Miss Tugwell was valuable. Miss Parsons, Miss Shiels, Miss Huntley, Miss Brewer,* Mademoiselle Barthelemy, Miss Cotton and Miss Hasler-Brown were all teaching their first year at King's Hall. Two teachers, Miss Keyzer and Miss Wright, were returning for their second year at the school.[12] Miss Gillard claims that it was an advantage to have a staff new to the school, for she could establish what she expected in terms of teaching, extra duties, discipline, athletics and social activities.[13]

Miss Gillard made no changes in the schedule for her first year. The daily plan followed that established by Miss Smith (1901-1905) after the pattern of Cheltenham Ladies' College. The three terms with the traditional school events in each were similarly retained. Though following the basic framework inherited from her predecessors, Miss Gillard was

[9] Interview, Miss Gillard, October 14, 1975. [10] Ibid. [11] Ibid.

[12] Scrapbook, Mrs. C. (Baptist) Turner, staff lists 1928-1929, 1929-1930, 1930-1931.

[13] Interview, Miss Gillard, May 5, 1976.

*Miss Brewer - This was Margaret Brewer, the daughter of Rev. J.S. Brewer of Compton and King's Hall, 1907 to 1925.

determined to break the geographic isolation of King's Hall. She planned to bring people with talent and ideas to the school and to take the girls to all suitable functions in Lennoxville and Sherbrooke.[14] Current events were to be read, explained and discussed daily.[15] Miss Gillard took a great interest in the school's athletic programme, and to the surprise of the girls, she joined in the staff versus students ground hockey games.[16] The King's Hall basketball team played against the University of Bishop's College, the Sherbrooke Y.W.C.A. and Miss Edgar's and Miss Cramp's School in Montreal.[17] Before this they had only played St. Helen's on one occasion, and that was during the previous year. A tribute written to the new Headmistress by a student of 1930 said,

> "she seems not only to have got into the spirit of the school, but to have established a spirit of her own, modern and yet with the old traditions which are the backbone of King's Hall"[18]

During Miss Gillard's first year there was a feeling of co-operation at the college. The new Headmistress appeared to have the right personality for the job. She was sensitive to the girls' needs and intuitively aware of anything amiss.[19] Miss Gillard was also energetic and enthusiastic, joining the girls for a picnic, the Saturday night movie, or a football game in Lennoxville. King's Hall was once again a happy place, functioning smoothly. Professor Clarke, the Director of Education at McGill, inspected in the spring and found things satisfactory. There was only one major problem: a decreased

[14] Ibid.

[15] King's Hall Magazine, 1950, p. 4.

[16] King's Hall Magazine, 1930-1931, p. 11. [17] Ibid., p. 34.

[18] Ibid., p. 11.

[19] King's Hall Magazine, 1950, p. 4.

enrollment for the coming year.

The student body dropped from sixty-two in September of 1930 to less than fifty in 1933.[20] By 1935 there were fifty students once again on the register, and the worst seemed to be over.[21] Girls were withdrawn as family finances tumbled. Some families struggled to permit a girl to complete her final year with Miss Gillard at Compton. To encourage continued enrollment, school fees were decreased from eight to seven hundred dollars.[22] Economy was exercised by the trustees, and only necessary maintenance repairs were made, however, the living conditions and educational standards were never lowered, the number of teachers never decreased, and subject specialists were retained.[23]

During these first years Miss Gillard taught Latin and elocution and any other subject when a teacher on staff was ill.* She thoroughly enjoyed these years at King's Hall, and as she suggests, perhaps they were her very best. The school was like a family and she had time to join in all the activities and respond to the girls individually. The small school population made the organization of all sorts of events possible and allowed for a spontaneity never possible later. If a spring day seemed perfect for a picnic off they would all go, and in winter school could close for a hay ride or skijoring** party.[24] Miss Gillard insisted upon conscientious

[20] Canon Kelley, "Historical Sketch of King's Hall, Compton" 1938.

[21] Ibid.

[22] Prospectus, 1930.

[23] Interview, Miss Gillard, May 5, 1976. [24] Ibid.

*Miss Gillard - During Miss Gillard's final years 1953-1968 she taught Spanish. Professor Eric Yarrill of the University of Bishop's College preceded her as teacher of Spanish 1949-1953.

**Skijoring - This sport originated in Norway. The word literally means ski-driving. The skier is pulled over the snow by a horse with a rider. Skijoring was enjoyed at King's Hall during the period when one or two horses were stabled in the school barn.

effort and application to studies but leisure was to be fully enjoyed.[25]

During these years numerous special events occurred in spite of the financial difficulties. In 1930 the school presented "Patience" and Act V of "As You Like It."[26] In April of 1931 the King's Hall Girl Guide troop, under the leadership of Ruth Glassco, a student, won the Duggan Shield for proficiency in first-aid knowledge in a competition held at Quebec City.[27]

Girl Guides had begun at the school in 1926[28] and continued until the early thirties. At that time it became difficult to find leaders, and the association ended. In the 1940's an attempt was made by the local Commissioner to begin the movement again at the school, but other activities and involvement in the war effort prevented the association from being reestablished.[29]

In 1932, the first reunion of the King's Hall Compton Old Girls' Association* was held at the school from May twenty-first to the twenty-fourth. Eighty women were present at the event, and the closing luncheon was attended by Bishop Williams and the corporation executive. Miss Gillard was presented with a clock from the association and Miss Evelyn Porteous gave two A.Y. Jackson paintings to the college.[30]

Two events which should be mentioned took place in the

[25] King's Hall Magazine, 1950, p. 4.

[26] King's Hall Magazine, 1930-1931, p. 34. [27] Ibid., p. 41.

[28] Mrs. Mary (Baillie) Taylor, K.H.C. student 1926-1930, Letter, January 23, 1978.

[29] Interview, Mrs. Boright, Lennoxville, Girl Guide Commissioner 1930's to 1950's, February 10, 1977.

[30] King's Hall Magazine, 1932-1933, pp. 50-51.

*King's Hall Compton Old Girls' Association will be abbreviated hereafter as K.H.C.O.G.A.

school year 1932-1933. A small fire occurred at the end of the upper corridor of the school one night resulting in hysterics on the part of some of the girls. Miss Gillard's calmness was infectious and the commotion soon ended.[31] Miss Gillard's letters in the school magazine began in 1933. The theme of her first address was in essence, "Keep your ideals high, you may never attain them, but you will be better for having tried."[32] She signed her letter in the same way as she signed her personal correspondence, "Yours affectionately" and her letters continued in the magazine throughout her career at King's Hall.

A student of the class of 1935 wrote this about the Headmistress:

> "Because our Head mistress (sic) was so tolerant and broad-minded, she wanted us to become good citizens, without any suggestion of bitterness towards life. She urged the importance of a gentle speaking voice, 'the most beautiful thing in a woman.' She stressed the importance of being trustworthy - 'to thy own self be true.' She wanted us to be good sports, 'to love the game above the prize' and never, never must we be quitters - for 'what is worth doing is worth doing well.' The warm responsiveness, the absolute fairness, the deep understanding, the high ideals and at all times the awareness that affection will accomplish far more than severity, are but a few of the traits which have made our Head mistress (sic) such an outstanding personality."[33]

The one desire of the girls of Miss Gillard's first years was that she would remain at King's Hall to teach their daughters.[34]

[31] King's Hall Magazine, 1950, p. 4.

[32] King's Hall Magazine, 1933, p. 4.

[33] King's Hall Magazine, 1950, p. 4. Mrs. Arthur (Roy) McMurrick, class of 1935.

[34] Ibid.

In one sense the depression period was a difficult time to be a Headmistress, yet possibly Miss Gillard's job was made easier because of the small student body at King's Hall, the constant staff and the new set of values brought about by the financial crisis. In times of difficulty people tend to come together and renew one another's strength. This was a time of co-operation at King's Hall, bringing about a return to stability and prestige comparable to that experienced under Miss Joll. A private school is a microcosm of society, and just as the depression affected all society, it affected life at King's Hall.

Change and Expansion at King's Hall 1936-1939

In the three short years from 1936 to 1939 King's Hall enrollment increased rapidly. Girls from age seven to eighteen were now accepted, and numbers grew from the low fifties in 1936 to ninety-two in 1937,[35] and ninety-five in 1938.[36] Students in residence were from Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Quebec, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey.[37]

Miss Keyzer, Miss Jones, Miss Huntley and Miss Brewer were now senior staff. Miss Keyzer had replaced Miss Flood as the school secretary but continued to teach Swedish and Danish drill and exercises, as well as dancing.[38] In 1937 there were sixteen teachers on staff and in the following year two more teachers were added. In that same year, Canon

[35] King's Hall Magazine, Coronation Issue, 1936-1937.

[36] Synod Journal, Appendix N, 1940, p. 100, Canon Kelley.

[37] King's Hall Magazine, 1937, p. 50.

[38] Interview, Miss Gillard, February 7, 1977.

Arthur Reading Kelley* became the school Chaplain. He was not a newcomer to King's Hall as he had served on the board from 1934. Canon Kelley wrote numerous historical articles for the Quebec Diocesan Gazette, collected the letters of Bishop G.J. Mountain, wrote a biographical sketch of Rev. Charles Peter Reid, and a three page history of King's Hall in 1938, to mention only a few of his endeavours.

In 1936 the Gagné farm ** south west of the school was for sale and in spite of the continuing depression the decision was made to purchase the property. The farm totalled seventy acres, of which thirteen were on the east side of the Hereford (Cochrane) Road. The house and farm buildings were on this parcel of land. The college remodelled and equipped the Gagné barn to house the school's dairy herd.[39] The old school barn was fitted out as a stable for the school's riding horses.*** The college property now totalled one hundred and fifty acres.**** The farm eventually functioned as a model under the management of Fred Hall, and the supervision of J.A. McClary, a member of the King's Hall Corporation and head of

[39] Interview, Mr. Fred Hall, Lennoxville, King's Hall farm manager 1937-1957, September 24, 1976.

*Canon Arthur Reading Kelley - Canon Kelley received his B.A. in 1903 from Trinity College, University of Toronto, and his M.A. in 1904 from the same institution. In 1906 he was ordained Deacon in Toronto and a year later he was ordained Priest in Quebec. From 1906 to 1933 Rev. Kelley was Curate of St. Matthew's, Quebec City and from 1917 to 1933 he also served as Rural Dean of Quebec. From 1929 to 1938 he was Canon of Holy Trinity Cathedral. In 1938 Rev. Kelley became Incumbent of St. James the Less and Milby, as well as Chaplain of King's Hall, and from 1943 he also served as Rural Dean of Coaticook. (Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1948, p. 737.) Canon Kelley was the first Quebec Anglican Church Diocesan Archivist.

**See Map of King's Hall and Environs, p. xv.

***The Stable - Riding was discontinued at King's Hall in 1942, and the stable was eventually torn down. See Map of King's Hall and Environs, p. xv.

****See Map Property of King's Hall - 1936, p. xvi.

the Experimental Farm in Lennoxville. In the same year, a large field south of the school was levelled for the playing of ground hockey and other sports.[40]

In 1937* an eastward extension was added to the east wing of the college which had been constructed in 1919. The extension contained a gymnasium, a swimming pool and an infirmary. The original gym became an assembly hall.[41] Moving the infirmary to the new addition meant that the main building could house one hundred girls.[42]**

On January 28, 1937, James MacKinnon died after serving as a member of the King's Hall Corporation from 1905.

> "He was a man of such high character, wide experience, practical knowledge and good judgement, that his very real personal interest in King's Hall and his sound advice were of the utmost value."[43]

James MacKinnon never saw the completion of the school addition and the model farm he had helped to plan. A picture of James MacKinnon and a tribute to him appeared in the 1937 King's Hall

[40] Canon Kelley, "Historical Sketch of King's Hall, Compton," 1938.

[41] Per Annos, 1965, p. 13.

[42] Canon Kelley, "Historical Sketch of King's Hall, Compton," 1938.

[43] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XLIV, no. 4., July 1937, p. 25.

*Members of the Corporation 1937 - The Lord Bishop, Rev. A.H. Crowfoot, H.A. Norton, H.H. Gibaut, Jackson Dodds, Miss M. Cochrane, L.M. Thomas, S.R. Newton, Canon Eardley-Wilmot, Rev. E.K. Moffatt, The Rt. Rev. L.W. Williams, J.P. Wells, J.A. McClary.

**New Building Equipment - The total cost for construction in the years 1937-1938 was $191,792.83. (Financial Statement, 1938).

Magazine. In June of 1938 a scholarship* was established at the school in his memory.

The 1937 school magazine was a special issue focusing on the coronation of King George VI and entitled Coronation Number. Miss Gillard's letter that year compared the pledge that the King would make at his coronation to the pledge an individual can make to "live so that we spoil nothing " and pass on to the succeeding generation values such as truth, justice, decency, honour, loyalty and love.[44] An exciting culmination to the coronation came in July of 1939 when the King and Queen visited Sherbrooke and the King's Hall students were taken to see the ceremonies at the C.P.R. station. Miss Antoinette Barker, a King's Hall student whose father had won honours in the Air Force in the First World War, was presented to Their Majesties on this occasion.[45]

From May 28 to June 1, 1937, the K.H.C.O.G.A. met once again at the college. The association presented a large portrait of Laura Joll** to the college.

The many changes and expansions at King's Hall during these years prompted the printing of a new prospectus. The aim of the school which was "to combine a thorough modern education with the closest attention to the health and phy-

[44] King's Hall Magazine, 1937, p. 3.

[45] Synod Journal, Appendix N, 1940, p. 100. Appendix N by Canon Kelley, Secretary K.H.C.

*James MacKinnon Scholarship - This scholarship reduced fees to $300. for not more than four years and not less than three years. It was available to daughters of members of the K.H.C. O.G.A. The original intention was for the scholarship to be given when interest accrued to cover it. Miss Gillard, however, was given a free hand in the matter and saw to it that the money was found in order to give the scholarship yearly.

**Portrait of Laura Joll - This portrait was by Mrs. S. Gould, the wife of Canon Gould. In 1937 Mrs. Gould was a member of the K.H.C. staff. The painting now hangs in Glass House at Bishop's College School.

sical development of each pupil " was stated.[46] The school's curriculum broadened to include Spanish, chemistry, biology, nature study, class singing, sewing, and a general information course.[47*] Private lessons continued to be offered in piano, violin, singing, elocution, drawing and painting, and riding was available for one dollar an hour.[48] The King's Hall students were prepared for Junior and Senior Matriculation at McGill University, Senior Matriculation at the University of Toronto, McGill and Toronto Conservatoria of Music, and the Associated Board of the Royal College of Music, London. As in the past, special programmes of study were arranged for girls not wishing to matriculate.[49]

Dr. William Oliver Rothney** of the Education Department of The University of Bishop's College, was asked by the King's

[46] Prospectus, 1939. [47] Ibid [48] Ibid. [49] Ibid.

*General Information Course - This included all types of incidental information considered helpful in a variety of situations in life. The course was introduced by Miss R.E. Huntley and was discontinued when she resigned in 1940. Miss Huntley taught modern languages and had studied at the Sorbonne, Paris, and in Germany.

**Dr. William Oliver Rothney - W.O. Rothney was born on July 29, 1874 in Leeds, Quebec. His elementary education was in Leeds and his matriculation was under private tutorship, often in exchange for labour. He received his Model School Diploma in 1894. In 1901 after attending Morrin College in Quebec and serving missions in the Canadian west, he was ordained a Presbyterian minister. William Rothney obtained his B.A. at Macalister College, St. Paul, Minnisota in 1904, and his B.D. in 1905 at the University of Manitoba. In 1918 he was granted his M.A. at the University of Chicago, and in 1920 he received his Ph.D. from the Hartford School of Religious Studies. Dr. Rothney's thesis, later published by Macmillan and Co. Ltd. in 1922, was entitled Character Education in the Elementary School. Dr. Rothney taught in various Eastern Township schools before serving as an inspector of Protestant schools for fifteen years. In 1922 he was appointed a lecturer at the University of Bishop's College, and in 1928 he was made Professor of Education at that institution. (Interview, Mr. George Rothney, Lennoxville, February 15, 1977).

Hall trustees to inspect the school during these years. Previous to this, members of the McGill University faculty had been invited to inspect. Dr. Rothney and Miss Gillard were in agreement about the emphasis that should be placed upon character building in education.[50]

In spite of the growth of the King's Hall student body, the close family feeling continued at the college under Miss Gillard's headship.

> "Each girl was a definite person and personality to her; the individual traits and quirks known to her; and the faults, if not condoned, at least understood."[51]

Although it may appear to be an unusual time for King's Hall to purchase property, remodel and outfit two barns, level fields and construct an extension including a gym, pool and infirmary, it shows considerable foresight, as it was advantageous to expand while both land and labour costs were low. During the school year 1938-1939 school fees were again eight hundred dollars which helped finances.[52] A pension fund for teachers had been established and it had increased by 1939 to seven thousand dollars. A total of forty-five thousand dollars had been spent on the construction and remodelling of the college buildings and purchase of the Gagné farm had cost a further eight thousand.[53] The school owed the bank approximately seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, not an exorbitant sum considering all that had been accomplished.

[50] Interview, Miss Gillard, February 7, 1977.

[51] King's Hall Magazine, 1950, p. 5, Meg (Aitken) Applebee, class of 1940.

[52] Synod Journal, Appendix N, 1940, p. 101.

[53] Ibid.

The Second World War Years 1939-1945

On September 3, 1939, war was declared in Europe. This event, so far from the peaceful Compton countryside, completely changed life at King's Hall. British staff who had gone home for the summer found it impossible to return to Canada in August and their places were filled by Canadian teachers.[54] The college staff had always been one half to three quarters British, for it was felt British staff with experience in Church of England boarding schools would bring the British emphasis on character building and academic achievement.[55] Miss Gillard hired her staff through "Trueman and Knightly", an agency in London which listed British teachers seeking positions abroad. "The war limited the number of staff who could be imported, hence the beginning of a long line of teachers from eastern Canadian provinces."[56] The teachers at the school, however, were an interesting mixture. There were Canadians, two British women stranded in Canada with their children escaping the blitz, two Danish women unable to return home from Greenland, and two French women, one who had been in Martinique and another who arrived from England.[57]

At the end of the war most of the European staff returned to their homes, but Mlle. Cailteux* was an exception. French

[54] Synod Journal, 1940, "Report of King's Hall," p. 101.

[55] Dr. Virginia Keith, King's Hall staff, 1942-1944, 1946-1951, 1960-1961, Letter, March 6, 1976.

[56] Ibid. [57] Ibid.

*Mademoiselle Odette Cailteux - Mlle. Cailteux went first to Truro, au pair, to an English family for three years. She then began teaching in a small school in Cowes on the Isle of Wight. She then moved to a larger girls' boarding school called Bartram Gables in Broadstairs, Kent, where she remained for twelve years. When the Second World War broke out, the school's location on the Isle of Thanet made a move imperative, so the school relocated in a hotel in Woolacombe, near Ilfracombe on the Bristol Channel, in Devon. Mlle. Cailteux left this school to come to Canada in 1940.

by birth she went to England at nineteen to learn English. When war broke out she was teaching French at a school in Devon called Bartram Gables. Through a Czechoslovakian family which she had known in England, and which had immigrated to Canada, she learned of a teaching position in Compton, Quebec. Finding conventional transportation was impossible but eventually, through an influential trustee of King's Hall, Compton, Mr. Jackson Dodds,* arrangements were made for her to come to Canada in November of 1940 on a troop ship. Compton at first seemed isolated and provincial to Mlle. Cailteux, but in time it became home and she continued as French Mistress at the college for thirty-two years.[58]

During these years the student body of the college grew from 86 girls in 1939 to 131 girls in 1945, and the staff increased accordingly from 16 to 21 teachers.[59] Girls were sent

[58] Interview, Mlle. Odette Cailteux, King's Hall staff, 1940-1972, November 8, 1976.

[59] King's Hall Staff - King's Hall Magazines - 1939 to 1945

1939	86 girls	16 staff
1940	87 girls	18 staff
1941	98 girls	16 staff
1942	112 girls	18 staff
1943	117 girls	18 staff
1944	122 girls	21 staff
1945	131 girls	21 staff

*Jackson Dodds - Jackson Dodds was awarded an O.B.E. in 1919 and C.B.E. in 1944. From 1930 to 1940 he was General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, as well as Director of The Royal Trust Co., The Economic Investment Co. Ltd., The Scottish Union and The National Insurance Company. In 1934 and 1935 Jackson Dodds was President of the Canadian Bankers' Association. He served as director of both B.C.S. and K.H.C., and as chairman or director of numerous Montreal hospitals and health services. He was active in the Boy Scout movement and a member of the Dominion Committee of Boy Scouts. He served also as Honourary President of the Royal Life Saving Society. Jackson Dodds served in World War I, and was awarded the Mons Star. (The Canadian Who's Who, Vol. IV, Trans-Canada Press, 1948, Toronto, Ontario).

from the British Isles and other parts of Europe to the safety of Canada. These were girls from influential families and the daughters of diplomats with connections in Canada. There were girls at King's Hall from the U.S.A., South and Central America, West Indies, the British Isles, Switzerland, France, Czechoslovakia, Portugal and Yugoslavia.[60] Ann Abel-Smith, the grandaughter of Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada from 1940 to 1946, attended the college from 1942 to 1944. The Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice visited the school during both years. These visits were special occasions for the students and plays, folk dances, gymnastic activities and school projects were displayed.[61]

During the war years the school resident fees remained at eight hundred dollars. Numerous reductions were made, however, due to the crises of the time. The fees for English evacuees and the daughters of soldiers on active service were dropped to seven hundred dollars, and the fees of English evacuees could be paid in England for transmission to Canada after the war. Application forms from the Second World War period indicate that reductions were made when special circumstances were evident and that cases were judged individually.[62]

School living quarters were cramped during these years. The serving room became a dormitory and rooms designed for two girls were arranged to accommodate three or even four girls.[63] During the summer of 1944 the junior lounge in the gymnasium wing became the music room and the juniors were moved out of

[60] Interview, Miss Gillard, May 5, 1976.

[61] King's Hall Magazine, 1943.

[62] Application for Admission, forms dated 1942-1945, Archives, B.C.S.

[63] Interview, Mrs. Margaret Anne (Forbes) Fuller, K.H.C. student 1939-1945, September 14, 1976.

the main building and into residence accommodation in the Moe's River Road cottage.[64*] Such a mixture of girls, living so closely, created a new and broadening experience for everyone at King's Hall. Miss Gillard said at this time:

> "The fact that girls from so many parts of the world are living under one roof must tend to broaden one's outlook and certainly leads to a better understanding and appreciation of the way of life, not only of the various English speaking peoples, but also of those of other tongues. I feel that each one has something intangible, although valuable, to give the other. We have the girls from far away here, and I hope sincerely that the informal and friendly atmosphere of the school and the friendships they have formed here have helped to some extent to carry them through the difficult days of separation from their loved ones."[65]

The crowded situation and dislocation of girls in attendance did not affect the academic achievements at the school. Nineteen forty-four was a year of special success in mathematics; nineteen girls from King's Hall were matriculating and four of them received one hundred percent in the mathematics paper.[66] Dr. Virginia Keith** was the senior mathematics teacher that year, and one can imagine the effort on the part of teacher and students that resulted in this achievement.

The girls at King's Hall were kept informed about events in Europe and made to feel that they must take an active part in the war effort. Miss Gillard read Beverley Baxter's "London

[64] King's Hall Magazine, 1944-1945, p. 25.

[65] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XLVIII, no. 6, July 1941, p. 21.

[66] King's Hall Magazine, 1944-1945.

*See Map of King's Hall and Environs p. xv.

**See Appendix B

Letter," which told of conditions and events in war-time England. She also had a large map of Europe hung in the dining room on which to show the students where the forces were engaged in fighting. Each girl gave twenty-five cents weekly for war stamps and knitted for both the Junior and Senior Red Cross. The St. John's Ambulance Corps came regularly to the school to give first-aid instruction. Through projects such as teas, bazaars, and plays, the students contributed funds to the Refugee Fund, Wings over Britain, the Sailor's Fund, and the Veterans' and War Services Campaign.[67] The school magazine published the sum collected for the war effort each year. In 1941 the girls earned five hundred dollars to contribute,[68] while in 1943 the amount was eight hundred and fifty dollars,[69] and in 1945* six hundred and twenty-five dollars was collected.[70]

Each yearbook listed King's Hall Old Girls who had enlisted within the year and printed one or two articles or letters dealing with past students serving in far off places, in challenging positions. Some Old Girls were serving as clerks, others were drivers for the transport service or the Red Cross. A number of past King's Hall students were nurses, while others ran canteens and blood donor clinics. In 1942 fourteen volunteers paid their own way from Canada to England to do transport work with the British forces. Four of the

[67] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. XLVIII, no. 6, July 1941, p. 21.

[68] Ibid.

[69] King's Hall Magazine, K.H.C.O.G.A. report, 1943.

[70] King's Hall Magazine, 1945, p. 26.

*Members of the Corporation 1945 - The Lord Bishop, The Rt. Rev. L.W. Williams, Rev. A.H. Crowfoot, Rev. R.F. Brown, Canon E.K. Moffatt, Rev. W.H. Church, F.M. Gibaut, L.M. Thomas, E.T. Harbert, A.C. Stevens, Jackson Dodds, Mrs. L.D. Palmer, George Johan, H.A. Norton, Canon A.R. Kelley.

fourteen women were King's Hall Old Girls.[71] Willa Magee became the highest ranking officer in the woman's division of the R.C.A.F.[72] Elizabeth Strong became assistant meteorologist at Dorval Airport.[73] Rev. J.S. Brewer's daughters served overseas in various ways: Kitty held the rank of Company Commander, Betty worked in munitions, and Joy nursed overseas in the No. 1 Canadian General Hospital.[74] Sydney Logan was in Pearl Harbour on the day it was attacked by Japan, December 7, 1942.[75] Millicent Price served in the First Aid Yeomanry with the Polish Forces,[76] and Kathleen (Macdonald) Roell was interned in Sumatra in the final year of the war.[77] It is possible to give only a few examples of the many positions King's Hall women held during the war, but these show the sense of duty felt by the Old Girls of the school and illustrate also the unity felt during those difficult years between the students at the college and the Old Girls.

Miss Gillard's letters from 1939 to 1945 reflected the sentiments of the population at large. They called for right values, personal sacrifice, strength and unity in a time of crisis. They were optimistic and inspiring. In her 1941 letter Miss Gillard spoke of the formation of the United Nations, and with the rest of the world she shared with the girls of King's Hall the hope that this body would bring about a better world. Her letters asked each girl to shoulder her individual responsibilities and duties. "Get up Monsieur le Comte, you have great things to do today."[78] She reminded

[71] King's Hall Magazine, 1942, p. 21.

[72] King's Hall Magazine, 1941, p. 23. [73] Ibid., p. 25. [74] Ibid.

[75] King's Hall Magazine, 1942, p. 21. [76] Ibid., p. 22.

[77] Ibid., p. 29.

[78] King's Hall Magazine, 1942, letter. Quotation - Saint Simon on-looker at the court of Louis XIV of France.

her students of the war years that they would have to meet many challenges as the women of the post war years.

The Post War Years at King's Hall 1946-1959

The post war years at King's Hall were characterized by stability and affluence.* Stability was demonstrated in a continuously high enrollment and affluence was illustrated by the numerous renovations and improvements financed by the college at this time. The student body varied from one hundred and thirty-two girls[79] to one hundred and forty-eight girls.[80] Many of the students had mothers who had been taught by Miss Gillard. There was no need to advertise the college as it was well known across Canada, the United States, Central and South America as well as Europe. A high proportion of the students, however, were drawn from Westmount. In 1959, approximately ninety-three of the one hundred and forty-eight girls were from this area of Montreal.[81]

The college staff grew from twenty-one[82] to twenty-eight[83] teachers during these years, and once again half the staff was British. A core of experienced teachers who had been at the college a long time gave Miss Gillard their full support. Miss Mary Morris, Miss Dorothy Wallace, Miss Frances MacLennan, Miss Jean Ramsay, Miss Helen Hughes, Miss Virginia Keith and Miss Gwladys Keyzer were all Canadian, and Mademoiselle Odette Cailteux was French.[84] The additional staff, of mainly English

[79] King's Hall Magazine, 1947.

[80] Per Annos, 1959. [81] Ibid.

[82] King's Hall Magazine, 1947.

[83] Per Annos, 1957.

[84] King's Hall Magazine and Per Annos, 1946 to 1959.

*Post War Years - On December 21, 1948 Harry A. Norton, the son of A.O. Norton, died leaving $13,000. to King's Hall which was realized on February 20, 1950.

women, came and went. Some teachers made genuine contributions to the school in their subject areas while others merely used the school for a chance to see Canada.

Both major renovations and small improvements were done during this period of prosperity. The Chaplain's house on Cochrane Road, purchased in 1925 by the school, was converted into a junior girls' residence in 1946, and the smaller house on Moe's River Road was renovated for the Chaplain.* The new junior house could accommodate from nineteen to twenty-one girls, a matron and her assistant, and provide a lounge and kitchen for the preparation of snacks.[85] A house in the village of Compton was purchased from the school chef, Mr. H.O. Burt for use as a staff residence.** Two classrooms were enlarged and the science laboratory was renovated and re-equipped through a donation. Repairs and improvements were made to St. James the Less, through another gift to the school.[86] Two new furnaces were installed in the main building, fluorescent lighting was put in the preparation hall, seven new blackboards were added, and a new fire escape and a mobile pumping system were purchased.[87] The dining room was enlarged and acoustic tile was installed in the area in 1958.[88] In 1959 two classrooms were constructed, one in a quiet location apart from the other teaching rooms, specifically for the use of matriculants.[89]

The post war period brought prosperity that modernized the college and provided stability, but it also increased the cost of farm labour which caused the end of the school farm.

[85] King's Hall Magazine, 1946. [86] Ibid. [87] Ibid.

[88] Inspection Report, Dr. J.D. Jefferis, April 30, 1958.

[89] Ibid., May 10, 1959.

*See Map of King's Hall and Environs p. xv.

**See Map of King's Hall and Environs p. xv.

When the farm had been in full operation ten cows had been kept for milk which was pasteurized at the school, eight or nine pigs were raised and sold in Montreal, and two horses were kept for riding. Squash, carrots and potatoes were grown and stored, while beans and tomatoes were grown and canned by the kitchen staff. Two hundred maple trees, producing thirty to sixty gallons of syrup were tapped each spring.[90] During the depression and war years the farm produce was a tremendous asset to the college. Miss Gillard's parting gift to students returning to Europe after the war had been a gallon of maple syrup, a welcome gift at a time when sugar was scarce. By 1957, however, the high cost of farm labour made it more economical to purchase all the food needs for the school.[91]

Against this background of affluence shown by a large stable student body, by the numerous physical alterations, and even by the closure of the farm rendered uneconomic in this more prosperous age, we turn to the religious and academic life of the school. During these years "Church observance was strongly maintained, and a good ecumenical spirit was shown by both staff and pupils."[92] There were generally less than ten Roman Catholic girls in residence and those students were excused from attending the school services at St. James the Less but had to attend Roman Catholic masses in the village with Mlle. Cailteux.[93]

The Bishop at this time was Philip Carrington. He had

[90]Interview, Mr. Fred Hall, King's Hall farmer 1937 to 1957, Lennoxville, September 24, 1976.

[91]Interview, Miss Gillard, September 14, 1976.

[92]Rev. H.P. Absalom, Little Haven, Wales, Letter, January 26, 1976.

[93]Interview, Rev. Derek Roberts, Lennoxville, B.C.S., February 17, 1977.

been born in England and educated in Surrey, England and Christchurch, New Zealand. In 1927 he came to Canada as Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Bishop's College. On July 25, 1935 he was consecrated Bishop of Quebec in Holy Trinity Cathedral in Quebec City.[94] From 1944 to 1960 he served as Metropolitan of the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada and from 1959 to 1960 he served as Primate of all Canada. Bishop Carrington* served as a conscientious and informed chairman of the King's Hall Corporation. Bishop and Mrs. Carrington visited the school frequently each year and having no children, they thoroughly enjoyed the experience of personally getting to know the students.[95] The Bishop concerned himself with all aspects of the college; buildings, staff, and students. A letter sent by him to Canon Kelley on June 1, 1940, indicated his concern at that time about maintaining high teaching standards and supplying sufficiently high salaries in order to attract good teachers.[96]

In 1948 Canon A.R. Kelley resigned after ten years at

[94] Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1971-1972, p. 153.

[95] Interview, Miss Gillard, September 4, 1976.

[96] Archives, B.C.S.

*Bishop Carrington - Philip Carrington graduated from Selwyn College, Cambridge, B.A. in 1916 and M.A. in 1923. He was ordained Deacon in 1918 and Priest in the following year. From 1918 to 1923 he served parishes in New Zealand, then from 1923 to 1927 he was Warden of St. Barnabas College and Prior of Cathedral Church in Adelaide, Australia. Bishop Carrington received a D.C.L. from the University of Bishop's College in 1933 as well as six other honourary doctorates from other universities around the world. In 1960 Bishop Carrington retired to Quebec Lodge, Little Somerford, Chippenham, Wiltshire, England. On October 3, 1975, Bishop Carrington died and was buried in Seagry, Wiltshire.

Compton and Rev. Guy Marston* came to St. James the Less and King's Hall for one year. Rev. Hugh Pryse Absalom** replaced Rev. G. Marston in 1949. In 1952 Rev. H.P. Absalom returned to England and Rev. Derek Francis Madden Roberts*** came from Crowthorne, England to Compton with his wife and daughter. Mrs. Roberts was the grandaughter of Principal Adams of the University of Bishop's College (1885-1889).

A major source of material dealing with the academic life of the college were the inspection reports written by Dr. J.D. Jefferis. Upon the death of Dr. W.O. Rothney

*Rev. Guy Marston - Guy Marston graduated from the University of Bishop's College in 1937. In 1939 he was ordained Deacon, and in 1940 was ordained Priest. In 1940-1941 he served as Curate of Scotstown and Lake Megantic, and in the year 1941-1942 he served at St. Peter's, Sherbrooke. From 1942 to 1946 he was Incumbent of Waterville. (Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1948, p. 871).

**Rev. H.P. Absalom - H.P. Absalom graduated B.A. from Cambridge in 1931 and M.A. in 1936. In 1936 he was also ordained Deacon and the following year he was ordained Priest. He served in the parishes of Abergavenny and Torquay until 1943. Next he was both R.A.F. Chaplain and Rural Vicar until 1949. He was Incumbent of Compton, Quebec, from 1949-1952. During the year 1951-1952 he lectured at the University of Bishop's College. (Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1954, p. 2).

***Rev. D.F.M. Roberts - D.F.M. Roberts was born on August 18, 1916, in Newbury, Berkshire, England. His preparatory education was at Langley Place, St. Leonard's, Sussex in a classical school owned and operated by his uncle. Derek Roberts received a Classical Scholarship and continued his education at Charter House, Godalming, Surrey from 1930 to 1935. Following this he entered business, then from 1939 to 1945 he served in the Royal Artillery in Africa and Italy. In 1946 Mr. Roberts graduated B.A. from Oxford and was ordained Deacon. One year later he was ordained Priest. (Interview, Rev. D.F.M. Roberts, February 17, 1977).

on March 26, 1944, Dr. Jeffrey Douglas Jefferis* became Professor of Education at the University of Bishop's College and was invited to inspect King's Hall. Miss Gillard and Dr. Jefferis were in agreement in their belief that education should encourage self discipline, be a character building experience, and that traditional teaching methods were preferable. Dr. Jefferis inspected the college on two occasions each year, once in Michaelmas Term and again in Trinity Term. Frequently, before Dr. Jefferis saw the school and the classes in progress, Miss Gillard would mention some feature of the school to him that was inadequate or defective. He then knew what she wished him to observe and note in his written report which would be submitted to the board of King's Hall.[97] In this way they were tactfully informed by an external source that certain physical problems needed attention.

Dr. Jefferis' reports were extensive, covering every aspect of school life. The most important academic suggestions he made during these years dealt with reading and timetable changes. Dr. Jefferis' remarks in 1948, dealing with the student difficulties in reading comprehension and silent

[97]Interview, Dr. J.D. Jefferis, Lennoxville, October 4, 1976.

*Dr. J.D. Jefferis - J.D. Jefferis was born in London, England on February 10, 1906. He came to Canada and eventually attended the University of Bishop's College in Lennoxville, Quebec. In 1927 he received his B.A. and in 1929 he received M.A. in Classics at McGill University. He later attended the University of Toronto and received his Ph.D. in 1934. Dr. Jefferis began teaching in 1927 at Mount Royal High School. From 1930 to 1931, and again from 1936 to 1938 he taught at Crescent School for Boys in Toronto. During the year 1932-1933 Dr. Jefferis lectured in Classics at Queen's University, and from 1934 to 1936 he was senior Classics Master at Trinity College, Port Hope, Ontario. In 1958 Dr. Jefferis published, An Introduction to Educational Psychology. Dr. Jefferis became Professor of Education at the University of Bishop's College in 1944. He retired in May 1968 from that institution and completed his final inspection of King's Hall. Upon his retirement he joined the King's Hall board. (Who's Who, 1973-1975, Vol. XIII, Who's Who Canadian Publications, Toronto, p. 513).

reading skills, sound decidedly modern. In part, he felt the radio-domination of the age, was responsible. Dr. Jefferis suggested the introduction of a developmental reading programme throughout the school, standardized testing and remedial classes.[98] By 1951 a systematic remedial programme was in progress at the college.[99] Dr. Jefferis' advice carried over into the arithmetic classes and by 1959 a remedial arithmetic programme was also operating at the elementary level at King's Hall.[100] In regard to timetable changes, Dr. Jefferis was concerned with the matriculating students. He suggested that double periods, at least once a week in each subject, might be advantageous. He felt thirty-five minute classes did not provide sufficient time for teaching new material and pupil practice to drive home the point.[101] Dr. Jefferis also suggested combined lower level classes in history and geography in order to stimulate discussion and for economic reasons.[102] Informal testing during the short Lent Term, and the diagnosing of difficulties and weaknesses were carried out for planned remedial work in every area of study.[103] Dr. Jefferis commented upon visual aids, lighting, humidity, ventilation, the use of classroom space and general teaching conditions.[104] It is impossible to fully discuss his many comments and recommendations. Each report, out of necessity, made reference to some deficiency in the old school building. Dr. Jefferis felt, however, that the dedicated staff, the concern for individual differences, and the opportunities outside the classroom, compensated for the physical problems of the college buildings.[105]

[98] Inspection Report, Dr. Jefferis, March 5, 1948.

[99] Ibid., April 28, 1951.

[100] Ibid., May 10, 1959.

[101] Ibid., March 23, 1947.

[102] Ibid., March 23, 1947.

[103] Ibid., March 5, 1948.

[104] Ibid., May 28, 1949.

[105] Ibid., February 26, 1955.

Generally speaking, there were ten special events now at the college each year. These consisted of addresses, recitals, and films or slides. The girls were also taken twice a year to the plays presented by the University of Bishop's College and to the drama festival held in Sherbrooke in the spring. In winter the girls were taken to Hillcrest for two ski days.

In the early fifties Miss Gillard introduced the idea that the school remain on daylight saving time* all year in order for the afternoon outdoor activities to have an extra hour of light. For several years during this period Scottish dancing lessons were given every Friday evening, and on Saturday mornings ballet was offered during the winter months. Saturday evening was still movie night and on Sundays the girls attended the morning service at St. James the Less** where students made up the school choir.

The school magazine continued each year, however, in the school year 1950-1951 a contest, in which every student had to participate or receive a minus five*** was held, in order to give the magazine a new name. Fiona Bogert submit-

*Daylight Saving Time - King's Hall remained on daylight saving time until Miss Gillard's retirement in 1968.

**St. James the Less - In 1953 the spire of the church had decayed and was removed. Unfortunately it was never replaced.

***Minus Marks - Each girl received a plus or minus mark according to deportment and these were totalled every week in each of the three houses. The house receiving the most plus marks at the year's end won the house shield. On Saturday mornings Miss Gillard received the "Order Marks" from the Prefects of the three houses for the girls with marks of minus ten or more. Misdemeanours considered very serious received "Direct Order Marks" that could not be cancelled out by plus marks. The names of girls with minus ten or more were read out and each girl stood in front of the entire student body while Miss Gillard read her misdemeanours and minus marks. Punishment, usually in the form of physical labour, was carried out by the Prefects that afternoon. Students felt that it was always very easy to get minuses and very difficult to earn pluses.

ted "Per Annos," the Latin version of a popular song at the time entitled, "Through the Years," and this became the new name.[106]

The graduates of King's Hall paid tribute to Miss Gillard in 1950, her twentieth year at the college, and once again in 1955, her twenty-fifth year. In 1958, Miss Gillard's peers acknowledged her ability as both teacher and administrator by making her President of the Association of Headmistresses of Canada. The association met at King's Hall for a week-end of discussion that year. Opinions were exchanged on shared problems such as the rising costs of land, construction, and maintenance, the handling of staff and students, pension plans for private school staffs. A committee was also set up to investigate ways of raising money,possibly with the co-operation of the boys' schools.[107]

King's Hall had attained a position of undeniable social prestige in the fifties. Unlike the war years, when it had served a varied student population, it now served mainly the families of Westmount, Montreal. Generally speaking, the students were content to attend a rural, private girls' school. The feelings, expressed in the K.H.C.O.G.A. tribute to Miss Gillard in 1955, were true for the entire period.

> "Our experiences probably aren't different from those experienced by King's Hall girls past and present, but this only helps to strengthen the bonds between generations of Compton Old Girls. It is an unspoken truth that their values are our values; their code of ethics, our code of ethics; thus making the feeling that of mutual understanding."[108]

[106] Interview, Miss D. Wallace, Lennoxville, Quebec, June 27, 1978.

[107] Katherine Lamont, "A History of The Association of Headmistresses of Canada," p. 11. (mimeographed).

[108] Per Annos, 1955, p. 6.

The Unsettled Sixties 1960-1968

a) The Need for Major Changes

At the beginning of this new decade the Corporation of King's Hall was under a new Chairman, Bishop Russel Featherstone Brown.* The school was faced with several problems to do with staff, the increased enrollment, and the old school building which had become a serious fire hazard. Twelve staff members formed a core of teachers who had been at the school for over ten years, however, between 1960 and 1968, eight of these teachers retired, having come to the end of their careers.[109]** In 1962 a salary scale was implemented at the college which made salaries there comparable to salaries in the public school system. Experienced staff who had faithfully served the school were at last rewarded, and it was felt that better young staff and experienced teachers would be attracted to fill the places of those teachers retiring.[110] There is no doubt that a new salary schedule was needed, but this did greatly raise the expenses of the college.

[109] Per Annos, Staff Lists for the years: 1962, 1963, 1967, 1968.

[110] Inspection Report, Dr. J.D. Jefferis, April 25, 1960.

*Bishop R.F. Brown - Bishop Brown was ordained Deacon in 1933 and Priest in 1934. From 1933 to 1936 he served as Curate of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal. He next served the Ft. St. John Mission for four years, followed by St. Peter's, Sherbrooke, where he remained fourteen years. From 1948 until 1954 R.F. Brown was Canon of Quebec and from 1954 to 1960 he served as Archdeacon of Quebec and Rector of St. Matthew's, Quebec City. On November 30, 1960, he was consecrated Lord Bishop of Quebec in Holy Trinity Cathedral. Bishop Brown served as Chairman of the King's Hall Corporation until 1971, and saw the college through a period of personnel, physical, and academic change. (Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1971-1972, p. 123).

**See Appendix B

During these years the college enrollment was always in the one hundred and fifties, and in 1967 the maximum enrollment of one hundred and fifty-nine was reached.[111] In 1960 junior forms IIIA and IVB were discontinued. By discontinuing these small classes teachers' work loads were lightened and more classroom space became available, and the school timetable became less complex.[112]

In the early sixties an attempt was made to improve and enlarge the existing school building. In 1960 a large new classroom was constructed and an oil heating system in a self-contained building, replaced the coal furnaces. The expense was considerable but the fire hazard was reduced and it was considered a sound investment.[113] The removal of the heating system from the school basement meant more space for renovations. Two sitting rooms were built in the basement, one for the Prefects and one for the matriculating students. The laundry was moved and improved to make it more convenient and efficient. A ping-pong room was also added. Alterations were also made to the dining rooms, staff lounge, and the two classrooms in the basement in 1964-1965. The Reid Room* was added to the main dining hall, and the staff dining room and lounge were both enlarged and renovated. The science and household science laboratories were enlarged and the latter modernized.[114] In spite of all these changes the dangerous, crowded conditions remained in the ninety-two year old school. In the year

[111] Interview, Miss Gillard, February 14, 1977.

[112] Inspection Report, Dr. J.D. Jefferis, April 25, 1960.

[113] Ibid., 1960.

[114] Per Annos, 1964-1965, pp. 13-14.

*The Reid Room - This room was added as the result of a bequest of Mr. Pierce Reid. Mr. Reid's wife, Dorothy Harries and daughter, Valerie had attended the school.

1964, the King's Hall Corporation had to consider seriously the building of a new residence. The fire hazard of the dormitories on the third floor was the main factor that lay behind the decision.[115] Transferring the school to Lennoxville was suggested once again but not seriously considered.[116] A meeting of an initial building committee met at Compton on February 13, 1964. N.H. Welsh, A.C. Stevens, E.T. Harbert, G. Johann, Miss Gillard and Miss Keyzer were present. Certain renovations for the existing building were suggested and three alternative plans proposed for a new residence: the first for a residence to house one hundred and thirteen girls and a staff of eight, the second for a residence for one hundred and sixty-five girls and a staff of sixteen and the third for the first plan with provisions for an added storey at a later date. The committee's report was mailed to all those concerned with the school asking for criticisms, additions and further suggestions.[117] By June of 1964 Wiggs and Lawton, Architects, of Montreal had submitted costs for three residences, one to house eighty girls, one to house one hundred and twenty girls and another to house one hundred and sixty girls.* Miss Gillard wanted to see a small residence built to provide for the girls housed on the third floor.[118] This would have meant a residence for eighty girls. It seemed desirable, however, to move

[115]Bishop R.F. Brown, Letter, March 8, 1977. [116]Ibid.

[117]King's Hall Incorporated Building Committee Report, February 14, 1964, Building Committee file, Archives, B.C.S.

[118]Interview, Miss Gillard, February 22, 1977.

*Proposed Residence Costs - 80 girl residence - $303,525.00
120 girl residence - $394,050.00
160 girl residence - $483,510.00
Wiggs and Lawton, Architects, June 4, 1964. Building Committee file, Archives, B.C.S.

all the students out of the old building. A planned report on fund-raising was prepared for the school by G.A. Brakely and Co. Ltd., of Montreal in January of 1965. In June of 1965 a King's Hall newsletter informed parents, Old Girls and friends of the school about the forthcoming plans, and a further newsletter in January of 1966 stated Miss Ann Pitt, a King's Hall Old Girl (1944-1948) would chair the Building Committee of a new fire-resistant residence for one hundred and sixty girls and a staff of sixteen women. The cost of the long range programme was stated as $682,500. The newsletter also explained that as of the next February a private bill would create a new King's Hall Corporation with a minimum of twenty-four members. The newsletter closed with "All look forward to an exciting new era."[119]

b) Gillard House

On Saturday, October 8, 1966 at 11:00 a.m., a service was held at King's Hall for the laying of the cornerstone* of the new residence which was to be named Gillard House.** Miss Margaret Ann Pitt of the K.H.C.O.G.A. was Chairman of the Building Committee, and the Campaign Committee was led by Mr. Allan G. Magee, president of Meagher's Distillery Ltd., and

[119] Newsletter, January 1966, King's Hall, Compton, Archives, B.C.S.

*The Cornerstone - The cornerstone contained a metal box which held numerous items including a school tunic, house ties, pins and the programme of the day. In 1972, Mr. John Cowans had the cornerstone brought to the Gillard House on the B.C.S. campus.

**Gillard House - This name was selected by the corporation. Bishop Matthews suggested the residence be named after the St. Laurent family, residents of Compton for generations.

Mrs. Frank C. Winser (Joan Price, K.H.C. 1939-1943).[120]* Headquarters for the King's Hall Compton Building Fund were established in Montreal. Earl N. Fidler had been hired as bursar of King's Hall to assist in the project. By June of 1967 over three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars had been raised toward the new residence. Miss Ann Pitt reported that,

> "The provision of the new residence and the eventual changes to the existing building involves a very heavy capital expense, approximately one half of which has been raised by financial campaign, the balance has been provided through a substantial mortgage, which must be paid within the next 15/20 years. Without these sources of funds, the new building would not have been possible."[121]

The architectural firm hired to design the residence was Wiggs and Lawton of Montreal, and the general contracting company was J.M. Jeanson Ltd. of Sherbrooke.

Several floor plans had been considered for the new residence but the plan decided upon was the cruciform. This design seemed the most convenient for staff supervision, as a staff member could view all four corridors from the entrance hall or second floor lounge. The building was fire-resistant.

[120] Ibid.

[121] Per Annos, 1967, p. 18.

*Corporation of King's Hall, Compton, 1967 - President - Rt. Rev. Russel F. Brown, B.A., D.C.L.
Executive Committee - H.A. Simons, Chairman, N.H. Welsh, Hon. Treasurer, A.C. Stevens, E.B. Sims, L.M. Watson.
Members-G. Bryant, Miss Ann Pitt, Rev. J.D. Franklin, Ven. T.J. Matthews, A.G. Magee, R.W. Shannon, Mrs. N. Thompson, Mrs. D. Gregory.
Appointees - A.C. Clark, T.H. Dunn, H.H. Gibault, F.R. Graham, Mrs. I.G. Iversen, W.B. Lambert, B.B. Meagher, R.W. Rankin, J.W. Sharp, Mrs. F.C. Winser, Miss Gillard, Miss Keyzer, E.N. Fidler.
Building Committee-Building Fund Committee - Miss Ann Pitt, Chairman, A.G. Magee, Co-Chairman, Mrs. F.C. Winser, Co-Chairman, E.B. Sims.

A steel deck isolated the second floor ceiling from the wooden roof, and wall construction was concrete block with a plastic epoxy finish which required no painting. The floors throughout were tile, with ceramic tile in the washrooms. The windows were steel framed and maintenance free. Wall to wall enclosed cabinets provided hot water heating. The north quadrant of the new building was connected by an underground passage to the main building.[122] Problems developed with this passage because of underground springs, and it became necessary to install a pumping system in the tunnel.[123] The east quadrant of the residence had a kitchen on each floor and the ground floor housed an infirmary with a dispensary, two rooms with two beds in each, a six bed ward, student washroom, and a private room and bathroom for the nurse. Each floor accommodated eighty girls. The girls' rooms contained a desk, book shelf, pin-up board, wardrobe unit, chair, bed and under-bed storage. The staff had private bathrooms with adequate cupboard space in their rooms. Each quadrant was arranged with a teacher's room for every five student rooms.[124]

Gillard House was opened officially on Friday, June 2, 1967.* Bishop Brown, Rev. T.J. Matthews, and Rev. D. Roberts officiated at the dedication. Miss Gillard cut the ceremonial ribbon and officially declared the residence open. The speaker for the occasion was Dr. Howard A. Billings, the Associate Deputy Minister of Education.[125] He presented Miss Gillard with the Order of Scholastic Merit, the highest degree in education, and read a letter from the Honourable J.J. Bertrand,

[122] Programme for the Dedication of Gillard House, June 2, 1967.

[123] Interview, Miss Gillard, February 22, 1977.

[124] Per Annos, 1967, p. 16.

[125] Dedication Service, June 2, 1967.

*See Map of King's Hall and Environs p. xv.

Minister of Education, which recognized Miss Gillard's

> "devotion, dignity and distinction with which she had served the cause of education."[126]

During the summer months alterations were made in the old school building. Many changes followed suggestions put forward by Dr. J.D. Jefferis in his 1966 inspection report. He had recommended new rooms be constructed for forms IVA and VB. He had also suggested space be allocated for a second science laboratory. Further ideas were given regarding piano practicing rooms located away from the classrooms, separate reference and free reading libraries, a staff lounge with cooking facilities, a correcting room for staff use, and additional storage space.[127] In actual fact the third floor of the old building was closed off for storage that summer except for the art room. Two new classrooms were constructed on the second floor of the old building, a lounge was also completed and an unrenovated room was given for the use of Rev. D. Roberts' Latin classes. The library on the ground floor became a sitting room with a small section taken to enlarge the staff dining room. Several bedrooms on the second floor were made into two libraries for fiction and reference books.[128] A classroom on the main floor was converted into a board room, and new offices were constructed for the Headmistress, bursar, and general office staff. Miss Evans, the matron, was given a small unrenovated room for her use, and a small classroom became the school book room.[129]

These renovations left one music room, the piano practicing rooms, home economics room and science laboratory in the

[126] Per Annos, 1968, "Forty Years On...."

[127] Inspection Report, Dr. J.D. Jefferis, May 2, 1966.

[128] Per Annos, 1967, p. 18.

[129] Interview, Rev. D.F.M. Roberts, March 22, 1977.

basement. In the following school year the two new classrooms constructed on the second floor proved to be unsatisfactory. They were poorly ventilated and too narrow. A suggestion was made to increase their width by moving the inside classroom wall into the corridor.[130] The basement science laboratory had appeared to be of prime importance in the renovation plans yet other concerns had come first. Sound from above and heat from the water pipes made the room noisy, uncomfortable and unhealthy.[131] It must be recognized however, that all these renovations were costly and everything could not be done at once.

There can be no doubt that Gillard House was an excellent residence, but the enterprise had been expensive. The K.H.C. O.G.A had wanted to begin a new era at the school through renovation and modernization and the new residence was to reflect their respect and admiration for Miss Gillard. Looking back one wonders if one of the smaller, less costly plans could not have been acceptable. An above ground passage, though aesthetically less pleasing and convenient, would have saved expensive digging, underground construction and flooding and pumping problems. The new residence also presupposed that a single, female staff would continue at the school. This, of course, cut some cost but imposed limitations upon the future use of the college. More adequate classrooms had been needed for a long time, yet renovating the office area of the old building seemed to become a priority. Bishop Brown summarized the situation by stating,

> "Several plans were drawn and discussed at considerable length, including the installation of improved teaching and administration facilities. As often

[130] Inspection Report, Dr. J.D. Jefferis, May 2, 1968.

[131] Ibid.

> happens in these circumstances
> the project became more elaborate
> and costly than was first anticipated."[132]

Miss Gillard's Final Year 1967-1968

Before writing about Miss Gillard's final year as Headmistress at King's Hall, it is necessary to discuss generally the educational problems faced by administrators in the mid and late sixties. Changing attitudes in society at large were reflected in student behaviour in the schools. It is difficult, if not impossible, as it is with all social changes, to assign a definite date to the beginning of these problems. An explanation of these social changes would require a thesis itself. The results felt in educational institutions, particularly at the secondary level, were dramatic. Student unrest was evident in attitudes and actions. Past traditions and values were questioned and rejected. Young people seemed satisfied with only unrestricted freedom. Compounding the problem was the misuse of drugs. Discipline in all schools became extremely difficult, and educators faced problems never previously a part of public or private education.

Discipline had begun to erode to some degree at King's Hall from the year 1965-1966.[133] In Miss Gillard's final year there were a number of serious discipline problems. The building of the new residence meant that students were accepted that year without the customary screening, in order that the available accommodation be filled and rising expenses covered. There was also a noticable dissatisfaction and resistance, on the part of some students, to attend a quiet rural girls' college.[134] During the year there were several serious incidents when girls

[132]Bishop Russel F. Brown, Letter, March 8, 1977.

[133]Interview, Dr. J.D. Jefferis, February 20, 1977.

[134]Interview, Miss Gillard, February 22, 1977.

openly defied authority and Miss Gillard was forced to ask a number of girls to leave. Dr. Jefferis noted the "wave of unrest," in his 1968 school inspection report, and called for "the concerted cooperation of the whole staff....to maintain an orderly atmosphere."[135] One can only imagine Miss Gillard's distress, having to deal with such serious discipline problems, in her final year as Headmistress. One hundred and fifty-nine girls had enrolled in September of 1968 and at the close of the year one hundred and fifty-one girls remained.[136]

Miss Gillard's letter in Per Annos 1968, showed her frustration and disappointment with the behaviour and attitudes of some of her girls. It had been difficult for her to write her last letter, not because of the poignancy of the situation, but because of the element in the student body that seemed to have openly rejected her values. These few girls had made her feel that as a group they did not share her "principles and standards of integrity, kindness, consideration, and service to others."[137] She knew, however, that many students did respect her principles and she knew that the Old Girls would be disappointed if she did not write a final letter. Also, she felt that she should express the need for firm standards in a changing world and not give up in the face of disappointment.[138] Rather than repeating or summarizing the philosophy she had tried to impress upon her students over her years as Headmistress, she let the poem, "Myself" by Edgar A. Guest, do it for her. The essence of the poem is that all any individual has is one's own self and in life one should strive to build an inner person that is "Self-respecting and conscience free." She closed her letter with, "God bless you all, Yours affec-

[135] Inspection Report, Dr. J.D. Jefferis, May 2, 1968.

[136] Per Annos, 1967-1968, student list.

[137] Per Annos, 1968, Miss Gillard's Letter. [138] Ibid.

tionately, Adelaide Gillard." Miss Gillard's final letter was rather like "Her splendid explosive rages so often followed by a treat to show us her love and forgiveness."[139]

It was not only the discipline problems that disturbed Miss Gillard during her final year, it was also the loss of closeness at the college which had resulted from the large unselected student body and the new residence. Miss Gillard preferred to have her staff and girls housed under the same roof as herself. She was used to this, and she felt it added to school unity and the mutual responsiveness and respect of the staff and students.[140] The heavy debt the college had incurred was also upsetting to Miss Gillard. She was pleased that the new residence had been given her name, but it had not been her wish to see such a large and expensive residence built.[141]

In November of 1968 Bishop Brown retired as Chairman of the King's Hall Corporation and Justice William Mitchell* became the Chairman. Bishop Brown took the honourary position of President, and in this way he retained the interest of the Church in the school, but he could absent himself from the

[139] Per Annos, 1968, "From the Old Girls."

[140] Interview, Miss Gillard, February 22, 1977. [141] Ibid.

*Justice William Mitchell - William Mitchell was born in Montreal in 1907. He attended Bishop's College School from 1916 to 1926. In 1929 he graduated B.A. from the University of Bishop's College and in 1934 he received his B.C.L. from McGill Faculty of Law. After graduation he entered law practice and in 1949 he was appointed a judge for the district of St. Francis. In that same year he became a Trustee of The University of Bishop's College. In 1959 and 1963 he became chairman of the Building and Executive Committees of the University of Bishop's College. From 1951 to 1963 Justice Mitchell served as Chairman of the Board of B.C.S., and from 1958 to 1960 he served as both Director and President of the Wales Home for the Aged. On October 24, 1974 Justice Mitchell was installed as Chancellor of Bishop's University. (Bishop's University Alumni Office, courtesy Mr. Gary Richards.)

PHOTOGRAPHS - CHAPTER SEVEN

33. Miss Adelaide E. Gillard, 1924 graduation picture. Her quotation under the photograph read, "What do we live for if it is not to make life less difficult to others." (courtesy University of Toronto Archives.)

34. K.H.C. Lounge in 1933. This area was originally the Assembly Hall, see Chapter Four, photograph 18. Note the interesting plaque over the fireplace. (King's Hall Magazine 1932-1933.)

35. Miss Gillard in 1933. This was the first photograph of Miss Gillard to appear in the magazines along with her letter to the students. (King's Hall Magazine 1932-1933.)

36. Mlle. Odette Cailteux in 1940, the year she arrived at King's Hall, Compton. (courtesy Mlle. Odette Cailteux.)

37. Miss Gillard and Miss Keyzer at K.H.C. in 1942. (courtesy Mrs. Mary (Molson) Iversen, Montreal, Quebec.)

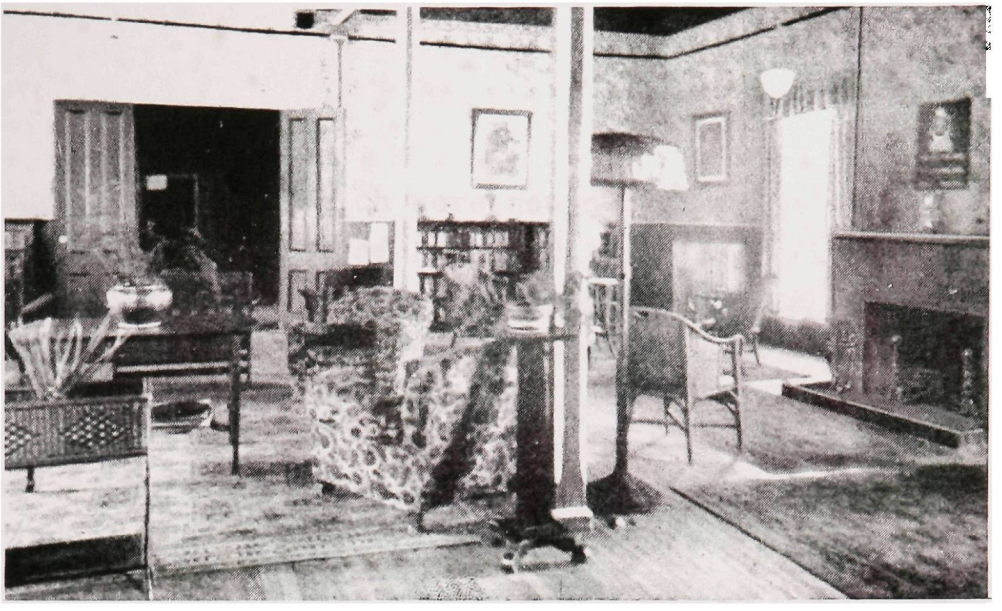
38. Miss Gillard during assembly in the Gym. (Per Annos, 1960.)

39. Miss Gillard teaching her Spanish class. (Per Annos, 1965.)

40. Miss Gillard. Taken at North Hatley on Miss Gillard's Birthday, December 4, 1978. (Photograph by Miss Margot Graham.)



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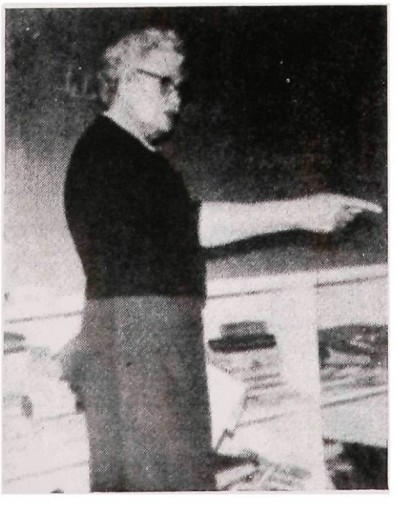
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numerous business meetings which were now necessary because of the financial difficulties of King's Hall. Residing in Quebec City, and just three years from retirement with so many other duties as Bishop, made attending these meetings extremely difficult. Justice Mitchell was available in the area, and he had been actively involved with both the board of Bishop's University and Bishop's College School for many years. He had also served as Chairman of the Building and Executive Committees of Bishop's University during their expansion programmes in both 1951 and 1963. It was hoped that a layman, with experience such as that of Justice William Mitchell, could offer more pragmatic guidance as Chairman of the King's Hall Corporation.

The school closing in 1968 naturally centred around Miss Gillard's retirement. Miss Gillard, however, insisted that the closing follow the format of other years. Three teachers who had been with Miss Gillard for many years were retiring that year also, Miss Gwladys Keyzer (1929-1968), Miss Frances McLennan (1946-1968), and Mme. Sylvia Landes (1953-1968).* Three recent staff members were also leaving: Miss Nancy Bennet, Miss Eve Morton and Miss Lindy Loeder. Staff retirements, in particular Miss Gillard's resignation, a new residence, financial problems, an unsettled large student body, and social and economic changes at large, were all affecting King's Hall adversely.

Miss Gillard's Years - A Summary 1930-1968

Miss Gillard was Headmistress of King's Hall for thirty-eight years, the longest period of any administrator at the college. The school grew during her years from less than fifty students, in the depression years, to one hundred and fifty-nine girls in her final year. She influenced hundreds of girls from every continent. She was a scholar, a teacher,

*See Appendix B

and an administrator, and possessed what one might call an adaptable personality. She could demand respect, yet she had the ability to put people at their ease. Her insight into the personality make-up of others enabled her to deal successfully with individuals of every station. She was able to satisfy the college trustees and gain their respect, deal with parents of all types, hire and keep good teaching and domestic staff, and gain both the respect and affection of her students.

> "Miss Gillard excelled in her ability to understand and handle the many different types - both staff and students - at King's Hall during her years as Principal. She gave all of us a sense of belonging and security that are essential to the well being of the individual. She possesses very high personal standards as well as an open mind - a rather rare combination and these together with her genuine interest in the individual, account for her success as Principal and the success of the school under her leadership. Such dedication is rare."[142]

Miss Gillard had the desire and the ability to present to her students the larger aim of education, the greater self one could strive to be. Her letters, Saturday morning talks and readings show her concern with educating the whole person. She could instil a sense of conscience in her students so necessary in the development of a broad person as opposed to the narrow specialist.

> "She was sentimental, romantic, old-fashioned but never puritanical or prudish. The strength of her convictions, the consistency and passion of her idealism - which never lost its footing on the ground, no matter how high its sights - these somehow made

[142] Miss Mary Morris, K.H.C. staff 1939-1971, Letter, October 19, 1975.

> important and memorable the tritest old moralities."[143]

As an educator Miss Gillard felt that the primary job of the school was to develop young women of strong character. Scholarship was important but secondary. Dr. J.D. Jefferis stated in his inspection report for 1964, "It is not by marks in the McGill Matriculation examinations, but by the character and lives of its 'old girls' that King's Hall establishes its claim to excellence."[144]

Miss Gillard made the greatest impact upon the King's Hall students of the depression and Second World War years. The girls of these years were really "Gilly's Girls," as they called themselves. These bitter periods made the principles and values Miss Gillard emphasized valid and indisputable. As one student of the pre-war years said in an interview,

> "There is not a day that goes by, that I do not remember something Miss Gillard said to us at King's Hall. When I went to war my King's Hall tie was tucked inside my helmet, and Miss Gillard's philosophy went with me. Her optimism, her determination, has deeply affected my entire attitude toward life and often when I am faced with a problem I ask myself, 'now what would Miss Gillard say about that.' At King's Hall we all knew when Miss Gillard was annoyed or disappointed with someone's behaviour, and we all felt somehow responsible for letting her down. Pleasing her and doing what she expected was very important to us all."[145]

Another student of those years wrote, "She dominates our recollections of King's Hall as she dominated our lives there."[146] In 1976 five women from these years at King's Hall, three stu-

[143] Per Annos, 1968, "From the Old Girls."

[144] Inspection Report, Dr. J.D. Jefferis, May 14, 1964.

[145] Interview, Mrs. Diana (Schwartz) Pringle, October 8, 1976.

[146] Per Annos, 1968, "From the Old Girls."

dents and two staff members, published the letters Miss Gillard had written for the school yearbook.[147]

When Miss Gillard was asked what gave her the greatest feeling of satisfaction as an educator, she replied,

> "It is being told by one of my students, that she is raising her children by the same principles that I gave to her at King's Hall."[148]

Another great pleasure came when,

> "A student I thought I never reached, comes to me years later and says, 'you know Miss Gillard I remember what you said about this or that and you were right,' and I say to myself, there now they did listen after all."[149]

How does one sum up Miss Gillard's thirty-eight years of loyalty and concern? Perhaps this quotation does it for us,

> "By force of her personality, her unsparing efforts, her scholarship, her loyal Churchmanship, and her very genuine affection for her girls, she has achieved and maintained the highest standards."[150]

[147] Yours affectionately, Adelaide Gillard, 1976. Diana (Schwartz) Pringle, Flora McDonald Baptist, Mary Morris, Gwladys Keyzer, Margaret Anne (Forbes) Fuller.

[148] Interview, Miss Gillard, October 14, 1975. [149] Ibid.

[150] Citation to Miss Gillard on the occasion of her D.C.L. (Honoris Causa), Dr. J.D. Jefferis, Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Quebec, May 1961.

CHAPTER EIGHT

THE FINAL YEARS OF KING'S HALL, COMPTON

1968-1972

During the years from 1968 to 1972 King's Hall was plagued with problems. A recession caused a decline in enrollment, and King's Hall had the added burden of the cost of the new residence and renovations to the main building. Student discipline problems continued, as they did in all educational institutions, during this unsettled time. Added to these difficulties was the retirement of Miss Gillard and many of the long-standing staff members.

The March 1968 Quebec Diocesan Gazette had announced that Miss Dorothy Kidd would be the new Headmistress of King's Hall. Miss Kidd had a B.A. in honours French and German from the University of Western Ontario and an M.A. in French from McGill University. From March 1943 to August 1945 Miss Kidd was stationed in Ottawa and Halifax as a member of the Canadian Navy. She served in two intelligence departments dealing with German submarines and mail. Miss Kidd was President of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers for the year 1962-1963. In 1965-1966 she took a sabbatical year in Marseille, France, at the Université d'Aix, where she received a Diplôme de Lettres et d'Etudes Francaises. On returning to Canada, Miss Kidd became head of the French Department of Outremont High School in Montreal. Miss Dorothy Kidd and Dr. J.D. Jefferis, the inspector of King's Hall from 1944 to 1968, were members of the Protestant Committee of the Superior Council of Education. Dr. Jefferis suggested to Miss Kidd that she apply for the position of Headmistress of King's Hall.[1]

[1]Miss Dorothy Kidd, Letter, February 21, 1977.

Miss Kidd did so, and received the appointment. She moved to the school during the summer of 1968.

Further improvements were made in the old building during Miss Kidd's two years. A new science laboratory on the second floor was ready for use in September of 1968, and grades eight (VA) and nine (VIB) were given the use of the basement laboratory.[2] In Miss Kidd's second year, the gift of an anonymous supporter provided a language laboratory.[3]

Miss Kidd made a number of changes at the school. She introduced a Student's Council while retaining the prefect system.[4] Miss Kidd also made the transition from the McGill examinations to the Department of Education examinations.[5] To allay the student discontent at having to attend a rural all girl boarding school an attempt was made to enlarge the sports and social calendar. Numerous activities were planned with Stanstead College and Bishop's College School. During the winter term there was a weekly ski excursion to Hillcrest and several Sunday trips to Mt. Orford.[6] Miss Kidd was responsible for seeing that all the King's Hall teachers were contributors to the Quebec Teachers' Pension Plan. She was also instrumental in arranging for the use of King's Hall as a French summer school by the Ontario Department of Education.[7]

During Miss Kidd's two years as Headmistress, numerous staff changes occurred. In June 1969 five teachers resigned.

[2] Per Annos, 1969, p. 30.

[3] Miss D. Kidd, Letter, February 21, 1977.

[4] Per Annos, 1970, Letter to Students, Miss D. Kidd.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Per Annos, 1969, pp. 21 and 22.

[7] Miss D. Kidd, Letter, February 21, 1977. The Ontario Department of Education has continued to use the college during the summers up to the present time.

Miss Dorothy Wallace, the science teacher, left after thirty-one years, as well as Miss Stickney, who had been on staff teaching mathematics for seven years.[8] The position of a salaried school bursar was discontinued in an effort to cut costs. Rev. D.F. Roberts left for a sabbatical year to teach in Jamaica and Rev. Jervis-Read, who had been a part-time teacher of English, became Chaplain for the period. In June 1970 once again five teachers resigned. Mrs. Clifton left after nine years on staff as well as Rev. Jervis-Read and three other teachers. The assistant matron on the second floor of Gillard House also left.[9] With the exception of two or three staff members, the teachers became transient. The school environment was very unsettled and Miss Kidd, the new Headmistress, had no experience to prepare her for private school life. As she herself says, "I realize now that I was not prepared to be on duty twenty-four hours a day and I most certainly did not have the patience Miss Gillard had."[10] Not being familiar with private schools, Miss Kidd did not visualize the authority of the trustees. She was accustomed to working in publicly funded institutions and was not prepared to handle the intricacies and pressures of a privately funded school. "I was given to believe that I should have complete authority over the direction of the school, but I soon discovered it was not to be the case."[11] There were many misunderstandings between some staff and board members and the new Headmistress. Many board and staff members wanted things to continue at King's Hall as they had under Miss Gillard's guidance and this, of course, was not possible. Situations causing friction developed on all sides and because of heightened emotions, due to the faltering state of the school, the

[8] Per Annos, 1969, p. 52.

[9] Per Annos, 1970, p. 9.

[10] Miss D. Kidd, Letter, February 21, 1977. [11] Ibid.

parties involved seemed at times to lose sight of the need to co-operate in order to save the institution in which they all shared an interest. In some ways the period seemed somewhat similar to the two unsettled years following Miss Laura Joll's twenty-three years at the school. Miss Gillard said in an interview, "I made it very difficult for anyone to follow me at King's Hall. I really stayed too long."[12]

After Miss Kidd's unexpected departure at the end of the school year 1969-1970, Miss Mary S. Morris, who had joined the King's Hall staff in 1939, became Headmistress for one year. Mary Morris had come to Compton from Calgary to teach senior history. During her career at the school, Miss Morris served as senior mistress with Miss Gillard and Vice Principal to Miss Kidd.[13]

During the years 1968-1969 and 1969-1970 enrollment was in the one hundred and twenties, and in 1970-1971 it dropped to one hundred and three resident and day girls. Grades seven (VB) and eight (VA) totalled only eighteen girls, which seemed to indicate a further decrease in the student body was inevitable. It became apparent to the trustees of King's Hall that the school could not continue. On May 26, 1971, the Boards of Directors of Bishop's College School and King's Hall, Compton represented by Mr. Hugh Hallward, Chairman, Board of Directors, Bishop's College School, and Mr. Justice William Mitchell, Chairman of the Corporation, King's Hall, Compton, announced that as of July 1, 1971, the two schools would combine activities. Mr. F. Stewart Large, Headmaster of B.C.S., would become Headmaster of the combined schools and Mr. John D. Cowans, Administrative Assistant to Mr. Large, would become Director of King's Hall. It was added that both schools would continue to operate in the present locations, but that plans were being made to have

[12] Interview, Miss Adelaide Gillard, May 5, 1976.

[13] Per Annos, 1971, p. 9.

the combined schools situated on the B.C.S. campus by September of 1973.[14]

In June of 1971 seven teachers resigned at King's Hall, and the majority of those leaving had been at the school only one or two years. Miss Morris also retired, and the school magazine of that year was dedicated to her. The Old Girls paid tribute to her years of service at the college.

> "One measure of the way in which an individual 'conquers' is the degree to which she gives of herself for the welfare of others. Through her enthusiasm and hard work, Miss Morris has given of herself and 'won' the admiration and affection of her associates, the parents and generations of girls." [15]

Bishop Russel F. Brown also retired as Bishop, and President of the King's Hall Corporation after eleven years of service.[16] Rev. Timothy John Matthews* was consecrated as Bishop of Quebec on September 28, 1971. His affiliation with King's Hall went back to 1957 when he became Rector of St. George's, Lennoxville and Archdeacon of the St. Francis Diocese.

King's Hall opened in September of 1971 with only ninety-two students of whom eighty-eight were in residence in Gillard House. The junior girls occupied one quadrant of the upper floor of the residence and the senior girls were housed in a

[14] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. LXXXII, no. 9, October 1971, p. 4.

[15] Per Annos, 1971, p. 9, "From the Old Girls."

[16] Per Annos, 1971, p. 8, "In Appreciation." Upon retirement Bishop Brown worked for C.U.S.O. in New Guinea and Papua.

*Bishop T.J. Matthews - T.J. Matthews was ordained Deacon in 1932 and Priest in 1933. From 1933 to 1937 he served The Church of the Viking in Edmonton, Alberta. Then for three years he was Incumbent of Edson, Alberta. From 1940 to 1944 he was Rector of Coaticook. Rev. Timothy Matthews received his B.A. from the University of Bishop's College in 1944 and then took the Mission of Kenogami until 1952. From 1952 to 1957 he served as Archdeacon of the Gaspé. He then returned to the Eastern Townships. (Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1971, p.636.)

portion of the main floor, but of course they did not fill all eighty places on that floor. The teaching staff numbered sixteen, including Mr. Cowans, the Director. Nine teachers were in residence, as well as Miss Evans, the matron, and her assistant Mrs. Smith.[17]

Mr. John Cowans came daily to the school from B.C.S., and on numerous occasions he remained in residence at King's Hall. John Douglas Cowans had attended Bishop's College School from 1948 to 1954. In 1959 he graduated B.A. from Sir George Williams University, and in 1964 he graduated M.A. in English from the Université de Montréal. During the year 1959-1960 he taught in the public school system in Chambly County, and in 1960 he joined the staff of Stanstead College for two years as Housemaster and Chairman of the English Department. In 1962 Mr. John Cowans joined the staff of his own preparatory school, B.C.S., and in 1968 he was appointed Administrative Assistant to the Headmaster, Mr. F. Stewart Large.[18] During the summer of 1965 he was visiting lecturer in English at Mount Allison University, and during the year 1964-1965 he was a part-time lecturer at the Université de Sherbrooke.[19] It was hoped that Mr. Cowans' affiliation with both B.C.S. and King's Hall, over the two year period from 1971 to 1973, would make for a smooth union of the two student bodies.

Early in the school year 1971-1972 it became apparent to

[17] Interview, Mrs. Ann Perrier, K.H.C. staff 1970-1971, February 7, 1978.

[18] Biographical material supplied by the B.C.S. office, courtesy Mrs. Drew (secretary to Mr. J.D. Cowans).

[19] Quebec Diocesan Gazette, Vol. LXXXIII, no. 9, October 1971, p. 4.

the trustees of King's Hall that the financial difficulties* of the school were of such magnitude that the situation had to be resolved immediately. In November of 1971 the staff of King's Hall was told that King's Hall would be closing in June of that year, rather than June of 1973 as was originally planned. The King's Hall December "Newsletter" informed parents about the plans for a combined student body of B.C.S. boys and K.H.C. girls on the B.C.S. campus as of September 1972. Mr. John Douglas Cowans was appointed Headmaster of the new coeducational school. By February 1972 all the plans for handling a coeducational student body at B.C.S. had been completely worked out. A new residence was to be built, called Gillard House. It was to provide accommodation for thirty-six girls, as well as a six bed infirmary and residence quarters for a nurse. Glass House, a junior boys' residence at B.C.S. was to be completely renovated to accommodate forty girls. Mr. Kyro Kyrtsis** of Montreal developed the complete master plan for the B.C.S campus.[20]

A few members of the King's Hall staff were asked to join the Bishop's College School staff in Lennoxville. Rev. D.F.M. Roberts was to become Chaplain of the combined student bodies,

[20]King's Hall, "Newsletter," February 8, 1972.

*Financial Difficulties - The value of the school's bond portfolio had shrunk considerably because of the recession. The McGill Mortgage originated May 1, 1967 for a five year term at $400,000 with an interest of 8% payable half-yearly and principal repayable $12,500 on May 1st and November 1st of each year with the final unpaid balance of $287,500 falling due on May 1, 1972. By May of 1970 $75,000 had been paid on the principal and $88,063.74 on the interest. This left $163,063.74 to be covered on May 1, 1972. The McGill Board of Governors were to be asked for a renewal of the mortgage, but this was only a short term solution. (Report of the Financial Committee, Mr. R.W. Shannon, Chairman, June 5, 1970.)

**Kyro Kyrtsis - Mr. Kyrtsis is a self-employed architect and engineer. He attended B.C.S. from 1952 to 1955.

Miss Dorothy Hewson was to join the B.C.S. staff teaching music, and Mrs. Margaret McGregor and Miss Ann Smith, both at King's Hall for one year, were to teach home economics and girls' physical education, respectively. Mrs. Mooney, the King's Hall nurse of the final half year of the school, was to become the resident nurse in the new Gillard House at B.C.S.

The school magazine of 1972 was dedicated to Mlle. Odette Cailteux, who had come to Compton in 1940. She had never been too busy to coach a student who required extra lessons in French, and her past students remembered her devotion to King's Hall.[21]

A special school closing was planned for June 1st and 2nd of 1972, and a memorial magazine* was printed for the occasion. The magazine was dedicated to Miss Adelaide E. Gillard. It included a letter about King's Hall written in 1947 by Elspeth Laird, who had attended King's Hall from 1905 to 1907, and a résumé of the school's history taken from Canon A.R. Kelley's three page history of King's Hall written in 1938, with some outstanding events added to complete the history up to the final school year. The booklet was an excellent pictorial record of nostalgic scenes and events, including photographs of head girls from 1925 on, and Lady Principals from Miss Laura Joll of 1905-1928.

The final closing ceremony at King's Hall began at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, June 1, 1972, with a service at St. James the Less. A Directors' reception followed at 9 p.m. at the school. The following day's events began at 9 a.m. with academic displays, and sports activities, followed by lunch. The formal ceremonies began at 2:30 p.m., and the various academic and athletic prizes were given, as well as the grade eleven and

[21] Per Annos, 1972, "Dedication."

*Memorial Magazine Committee - Jane Bennett, Linda Bessey, Louise Charbonneau, Miss V. Leigh, Miss J. McDonald.

PHOTOGRAPHS - CHAPTER EIGHT

41. Gagné Farm. Purchased in 1936 and used as a staff residence. Sold in 1974 to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shepherd Jr. See map of King's Hall and Environs, no. 4, p. xv. (1978 photograph by Mr. J.P. Milner.)

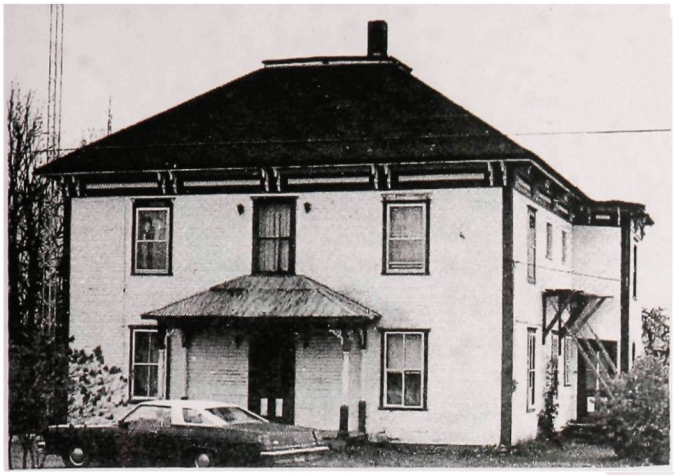
42. Burt House. Purchased in 1946 and used as a staff residence. (1978 photograph by Miss Margot Graham.)

43. St. James the Less after 1953. Note the structure which replaced the steeple. (1978 photograph by Miss Margot Graham.)

44. King's Hall, rear view showing the many additions that were made. See Chapter Five, photograph 23.

45. Gillard House, a view showing three of the four wings.

46. King's Hall. See Chapter Two, photograph 3 in order to compare the original school to the final structure. (Photographs 42, 43, and 44 were all taken in 1978 by Mr. J.P. Milner.)



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twelve certificates and the Laura Joll and Adelaide E. Gillard awards. The event was highly emotional, with many past staff, students and friends of the school returning for the final school closing on the King's Hall grounds.

In the closing address Mr. John Cowans emphasized that the closing of King's Hall was "the end of an era and the beginning of another,"[22] and called the decision to amalgamate a "bold and decisive step."[23] He added that, "By so doing, we have created a coeducational situation which we feel will provide a better education for all concerned."[24]

A Summary of the Years 1968-1972

It seems incredible that King's Hall would close only four years after having its largest enrollment of one hundred and fifty-nine girls. Primarily the school closed because of its insurmountable financial problems, and in this respect, King's Hall was not unique. Enrollment and fee income dropped in most private schools at this time, forcing some to close and others to become coeducational. A few private schools were well enough endowed to withstand the years. The enrollment at King's Hall dropped from one hundred and twenty-two girls in 1968-1969 to ninety-one girls in 1971-1972.[25]

Added to this general economic distress was the specific debt King's Hall had incurred from the building of Gillard House and the renovations to the original school building. Compounding these money problems were the social trends of the late sixties and early seventies which caused student unrest and a reluctance to attend a rural, all girl college. Miss Gillard's

[22] Closing Address, Mr. John D. Cowans, King's Hall, June 2, 1972, p. 7.

[23] Ibid., p. 2. [24] Ibid.

[25] Per Annos, 1969 to 1972.

retirement, the loss of a reliable, devoted staff nucleus, and four unsettled years, all contributed to the school's difficulties. The image of King's Hall was shaky just when stability was most demanded by parents. Bishop Russel Brown suggested that only the impossible could have saved the school.

> "It was unfortunate for the school that Miss Gillard had reached retirement just at the time when enrollment of pupils was so essential for the maintenance of fee income and consequent support of parents. If she had been ten years younger at the time, I believe the School would have been able to surmount its financial problems."[26]

Given the circumstances of King's Hall in the years 1968 to 1972, the question remains whether anything could have altered the eventual fate of the school.

[26]Bishop Russel F. Brown, Letter, March 8, 1977.

CHAPTER NINE

A SUMMARY AND ASSESSMENT OF THE COMPTON SCHOOL 1874-1972

It is difficult to assess a residential private school that existed for ninety-six years. Academics cannot be examined in isolation, for the residential school experience is a total life education, and a residential school is an analogue of society. The founding principles and philosophy of a school set certain boundaries for the microcosm, and the Headmistresses and their staff affect the entire social order of the school as well as the academics. Everyone sharing the residential school experience must submit to certain rules for the society to run smoothly. These rules for decorum are set according to the dictates of society at large and the philosophy of the Headmistress and her staff and out of necessity must take into account the school's location, environment, student enrollment and resources including finances, facilities and professional competence. The whole is brought together in harmony by the intangible sentiments created by the school and all its symbols and traditions. These give a sense of worth and uniqueness to the institution and create a special bond for all those who attend.

The microcosm is affected by those immediately outside the school but directly interested in its welfare: the trustees, parents, and past students. The trustees must be powerful, wealthy and pragmatic. It is their job to provide economic security in order to insure the life of the school. Their pragmatic decisions permit the luxury of the idealism of the classroom. The independent school must influence parents and

students so that they believe in the value of the institution and continue in its support. Privately funded schools are also affected by dramatic world events such as recessions, depressions, affluent periods, peace and war. The more well endowed the school, the less critical external economic events affect it. After an examination of the ninety-six years of the girls' school at Compton one can readily see the interplay of all of these significant factors.

Schools have the responsibility of preparing young people for adult life. In response to the historical setting, society decides what this preparation should be. In the private or independent school a particular sector of society demonstrates its concern about what they consider suitable education. In ninety-six years King's Hall passed through stages of development that reflected what a certain segment of society saw as suitable and valuable in the education of girls.

Compton Ladies' College began as a denominational Victorian school. Its original intent was to educate Anglican girls, in particular the daughters of the clergy, and draw Anglican girls out of the local Roman Catholic Convent school. Anglicans were asked to support the school but financial matters were always in the hands of a school corporation and the Anglican Church never assumed the total financial support of the institution. In 1886 Rev. G.H. Parker brought about the rebuilding of St. James the Less on its original site adjacent to King's Hall, and in so doing he physically tied the Anglican Church of Compton and the college.

The original prospectus of Compton Ladies' College offered classes in English, French, drawing and religious studies, with German and music at extra fee. This was the curriculum of a Victorian ladies' finishing school, not one in keeping with the up-to-date trends in the education of young ladies in 1874. It bears remembering that many of the trustees of the Compton school were also involved in some capacity with the University

of Bishop's College which reluctantly accepted women to the faculty of arts in 1903.

Ontario Ladies' College, also founded in 1874 in Whitby, Ontario, thirty miles east of Toronto, offered no less than twenty-eight subjects at its foundation.[1] Dunham Ladies' College, in the Montreal Diocese of the Anglican Church, was built in 1874 and opened in 1878 in Dunham, Quebec, with an elementary and collegiate department, and a staff of nine. The curricula of each department included thirteen subjects with further studies in mathematics and languages offered in the second, third and fourth year of the collegiate department.[2]

The year 1892-1893 marked the beginning of Compton Ladies' College writing the McGill A.A. examinations.[3] This was a change in keeping with the time, as women were now admitted to universities. One of the early Canadian Headmistresses, Miss Prince (1887-1891) or Miss Cochrane (1891-1895), must have been responsible for changing the school's curriculum in order to permit the writing of the McGill A.A. papers by students

[1] Brian Winter, "The History of Ontario Ladies' College", Vox Collegii Centennial 1874-1974, p. 18. "English Grammar, Spelling, Writing, English Literature, Elocution, Rhetoric, Bookkeeping, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, Botany, Zoology, Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography, Astronomy, Natural Theology, Evidences, Scripture, Mental Philosophy, Vocal, Instrumental Music, Art, Riding and Walking Exercises."

[2] Prospectus, Dunham Ladies' College, 1879, p. 8. Elementary Curriculum - music, elementary grammar, arithmetic, geography, reading, spelling, dictation, sacred history, British and Canadian history, guide to knowledge, composition with Latin, French or German.
Collegiate Curriculum - 2nd year - geometry, algebra, Greek, Italian, elocution, botany added. 3rd year - trigonometry added. 4th year - advanced lectures in English literature and composition, Greek, Italian, Latin, French, evidence of Christianity, natural, moral, mental philosophy, philology, physiology, astronomy, mythology, geology, chemistry, zoology, logic and rhetoric.

[3] The Sherbrooke Daily Record, Vol. V, no. 117, June 29, 1901.

from the Compton college. From 1893 on, both an academic and a nonacademic programme were offered. So began the possibility of higher education for the graduates of the academic stream of the school.

With the arrival of Miss Gena Smith and her staff in 1901, Compton Ladies' College changed dramatically. The school became patterned after British ladies' schools. The daily schedule of the school followed that of Cheltenham Ladies' College. Miss Smith gave the school a new name to commemorate a British coronation, a flower, a motto, a crest, a song, and colours, all British in origin. These symbols awakened school spirit, and added a sense of unity and pride that stirred the hearts of students, parents, staff and trustees. This appeal to the sentiments increased enrollment and helped fill the coffers for generations.

Miss Smith also added to the academic life of the school. She discarded rote learning and introduced the lecture method and deduction by observation. These teaching methods required classrooms, and so under Miss Smith's direction classrooms for the senior girls were constructed.

Miss Laura Joll carried on at King's Hall following the tradition of a British school. Her staff was always at least three quarters British, and under her guidance character development was emphasized which stressed that privilege included social responsibility. Miss Joll encouraged philanthropic enterprises on the part of her girls. During the First World War the school's tie with Britain was magnified through activities and associations to do with the war effort. Correct British speech and pronunciation was encouraged through elocution lessons given by Miss Joll herself. Miss Joll had more classrooms constructed in her early years so that all teaching was removed from the main hall. In her latter years special classrooms were fitted out for the teaching of science, art and gymnastics.

Under Miss Laura Joll's headship King's Hall remained an Anglican school. Each day began with a chapel service in the main hall. She taught scripture herself for some years and gave the lessons necessary for Confirmation. She insisted that the girls attend St. James the Less twice each Sunday, and senior students often attended three times. Under Miss Joll King's Hall changed, enlarged and grew in stature. It remained Anglican, patterned after British schools for girls, and in the post World War I years it evolved into a school which provided a solid education preparing girls for careers, vocational training or higher educational pursuits considered suitable at that time for young ladies.

English by birth and educated in Canada at a time when education was strongly influenced by British ideas, Miss Gillard maintained King's Hall with half her staff from the British Isles, yet her faithful staff members were mainly Canadian women. In spite of this non-British staff nucleus the school continued to promote the image of a British ladies' school until the late nineteen fifties. During the Second World War there were many British girls in residence at King's Hall, and the school actively supported the war effort. King's Hall Old Girls were found all over the world, but most particularly in Britain, serving the military in various capacities. These events of course increased the entire nation's loyalty to the crown and at King's Hall the impression of a British school continued to be presented to the public.

A series of events after the war brought about a new feeling of national consciousness. Newfoundland united with Canada as the tenth province on March 31, 1949, heralding a new and larger Dominion. A post war economic boom also heightened the feeling of nationalism. In classrooms, Canadian literature and Canadian history finally took their rightful places. Added to these factors were the flag debates of

the fifties and early sixties which finally led to a flag for Canada in 1964. These events affected independent schools. Their British traditions remained but they relied less upon this type of appeal to the public as it was no longer necessary with the newly found Canadian identity.

The late nineteen fifties also marked a change in the denominational affiliation of King's Hall. Daily morning prayers continued as did the teaching of scripture and Sunday morning attendance at St. James the Less. In the late fifties, however, Anglicanism gave way to an ecumenical spirit at the school. Many girls of other faiths attended the college although most chose to take scripture classes and attend the church services.

This period introduced new economic problems at King's Hall. Farm labour demanded higher wages and this added financial stress ended the school farm in 1957. The baby boom of the late fifties and early sixties increased enrollment in all schools. The public school system began to offer higher wages to teachers as they were in such demand. Good staff were being enticed away from the poorer-paying independent schools. As a result of these conditions King's Hall was forced to institute a salary schedule equal to that of the public school system in order to attract and keep qualified staff. Teachers in the independent school sector had held a certain status, as they were regarded as "dedicated people who should be disinterested in high salaries while setting good moral examples."[4] In the sixties good staff demanded decent wages and if accredited teachers were yet to be hired and kept they had to have financial reward. The result of these factors was that King's Hall and all private schools had a different type of staff in residence. Academically these teachers were more qualified

[4]Ronald C. Corwin, A Sociology of Education, (New York: Appleton - Century - Crofts, 1965), p. 73.

but for the most part they demonstrated greater mobility and less dedication to the institutions they served. The late fifties and early sixties brought tremendous changes to King's Hall. It ended the definite British image the school had previously presented, it introduced a new ecumenical spirit and it ushered in new financial difficulties because of the need to pay higher wages to all types of staff.

In the late sixties the changes of the preceding period were magnified. These years also brought a general recession and independent schools found their student bodies decreasing. Compounding these problems was the social upheaval of the time among young people. Traditions were being questioned, administrators and teachers were required to find new answers. In 1967-1968 King's Hall was forced to build a new residence. The recession and the social changes made it precisely the wrong time to build, but there was no choice to be made if the school was to continue at Compton. In 1968 Miss Gillard retired as well as a number of long-standing staff members. Thus a long period of continuity of leadership ended.

During the final four years of the school three different people were in charge, and for the first time in the history of the school a layman became chairman of the corporation rather than the Bishop. The staff, except for a few members, was made up of transients and part-time teachers. The economic and social problems of Miss Gillard's final years increased. Education apart from the opposite sex was no longer seen as realistic, relevant, or in keeping with the life-education philosophy of independent residential schools. Enrollment decreased, debts increased, and being poorly endowed King's Hall could not find the necessary funds to cover the rising expenses.

> "Parents having to choose between providing that kind of education (independent, residential) for

> their sons or daughters, decided in favour of the son; hence, the survival of boys' schools and the demise of girls' schools."[5]

All these internal and external issues in juxtaposition intensified the problem of survival for King's Hall, Compton.

In the year 1970-1971, under the headship of Miss Mary Morris, the decision was made for the Compton campus of King's Hall to be closed. The student body of King's Hall was to unite with the Bishop's College School student body on their Lennoxville campus. Arrangements were completed and the move followed in September of 1972, with Mr. John Cowans as Headmaster.

King's Hall, underendowed, heavily in debt, their old building an obsolete fire hazard, their new residence only half filled, could not continue. The enrollment of B.C.S. dropped steadily from 1968 to 1972. Moving the girls to the B.C.S. campus involved considerable expense and risk; in the long run, however, the decision has proved to be economically sound. Other benefits, not based on economics, were also noticeable after the move was completed. "The inclusion of girls at B.C.S. has made a great difference, notably in the life and academic standards of the school."[6] "The girls are much happier at B.C.S. There is far less contention and pettiness, discipline is better and less time is wasted complaining, or thinking about boys."[7] This comment is, of course, not true of the King's Hall students before the sixties and seventies. Previous to these years the girls were

[5]Bishop Timothy Matthews, King's Hall Corporation President 1971-1972, Letter, April 18, 1977.

[6]Ibid.

[7]Miss Katherine Harpur, Head Girl, K.H.C., 1967-1968, B.C.S. staff member, 1974-1976, Interview, April 14, 1976.

content and fully expected to be educated in a restricted, all female, environment.

The economic problems and the youthful rebellion and conflict experienced at King's Hall from 1967 to 1972 were not singular. Kurt Hahn, the founder of Gordonstoun School, Scotland, and the world wide "Outward Bound" movement, one of the century's great educators, travelled across the United States in 1968. He visited schools, speaking to educators about ways to harness the fighting spirit of the youth of the day. The Headmaster of Choate in Wallingford, Connecticut, a school considered by some to stand fourth in social prestige, is reported to have said at the close of 1968, "This is no longer fun. I used to enjoy being headmaster, but what is the point if all you do is fight with faculty and with students?"[8] The sentiments he expressed were not unique in that year.

Many independent schools closed in the period from 1968 to 1974, but many more chose to become co-educational or amalgamate in some fashion with a school in their vicinity. St. Helen's, Dunham, Quebec, closed in 1972. Brentwood College School, Mill Bay, British Columbia, admitted girls to grades eleven and twelve in 1972. Rothesay, a boys' school, in New Brunswick, and Netherwood, a nearby girls' school, retained their own campuses, but united their student bodies for classes. King's College and Edgehill School for Girls in Nova Scotia began discussing coordinate education in 1972 and have since amalgamated student bodies.

American independent schools, faced with the similar social and economic problems of the time, made the same sort of amalgamations. Choate united with Rosemary Hall in 1971. Rosemary Hall was underendowed but one of the oldest and most fashionable of girls' preparatory schools in the United States.

[8]Peter S. Prescott, A World of Our Own, (New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan Inc., 1970), p. 358.

The name Choate Rosemary Hall was taken for the new co-educational school. Taft School, Watertown, Connecticut, considered to be third in prestige, became co-educational in September of 1971. Worcester Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts, also became co-educational in 1971. Tilton School, Tilton, New Hampshire, began as a co-educational school in 1845, and remained so until 1939. From 1939 to 1969 the school accepted boys only, but in 1970 Tilton once again became co-educational. Greens Farm Academy, Greens Farm, Connecticut, changed its name and admitted boys in 1970. Saint Margaret's-McTernan School, Waterbury, Connecticut, merged forming a co-educational school in 1972. One need only read a few pages of The Bunting and Lyon Blue Book of Private Independent Schools, in order to see how numerous the schools were that became co-educational during these years.

In the physical sense King's Hall closed. Yet in another sense the school was simply transferred to B.C.S. in Lennoxville. The name Bishop's College School remained unchanged. Perhaps the decision to retain the name was made because the amalgamation was not a legal union but an informal invitation.[9] Possibly it was thought more relevant to retain the name of a school which dated back to 1837. Since B.C.S. had assumed all financial responsibilities for the building and renovations necessary on their campus for the admission of girls, they were under no obligation to include King's Hall in their name.

The Alumni records at B.C.S., and the quarterly school newsletters maintain contact and report the news of King's Hall, as well as B.C.S. The residence built during the sum-

[9]Mr. John G. Porteous, Ogilvy, Cope, Porteous, Montgomery, Renault, Clarke & Kirkpatrick Advocats, Barristers and Solicitors, Letter, October 1, 1975.

mer of 1972 at B.C.S. was named Gillard House. A sculpture of Miss Gillard*, two watercolours of King's Hall and the cornerstone of the Compton Gillard House are found in the residence lounge. The King's Hall "Head Girl Shield"** hangs in the lower hall of the school building at B.C.S., and an "Honour Roll" naming the students of King's Hall who served in the Second World War hangs in the Board Room at B.C.S. The hand bell that rang for decades at King's Hall may be found in the Alumni office. A small number of old books from King's Hall, called "The Laura Joll Collection", are housed in the B.C.S. library, and Laura Joll's portrait hangs in Glass House at B.C.S. The Dr. A.E. Gillard Award and Scholarship are given each year at the B.C.S. closing ceremony, as well as the Laura Joll Award for contributing to residence life. The King's Hall Cup is also presented to the best girl athlete. In 1977 an award for the girl adding the most to team spirit and sportsmanship on the senior basketball team was added in memory of Miss Gwladys Keyzer, King's Hall 1929-1968.

The question as to whether King's Hall could have continued functioning at Compton is constantly asked. Miss Laura Joll (1905-1928) never permitted the school's enrollment to go

*Sculpture of Miss Gillard - Madame Lamprecht modeled the bust in plaster during the Easter vacation of 1951. Later it was cast in bronze. Madame Lamprecht was a professional sculptress from Poland. She had studied in Kracow, Munich and Berlin and had an exhibition in Bremen. She arrived in Canada in 1949 and joined the King's Hall staff as matron of the Junior Cottage in 1950. During the second term in 1953 she taught sculpture once a week to students with a special aptitude and interest in art. Madame Lamprecht left King's Hall in 1953 and opened a studio in Montreal. Three years later she returned to Europe, taking up residence in Paris. She remained in Paris until her death.

**Head Girl Shield - This shield was presented to the school by Eleanor Innes in June of 1926. Eleanor Innes was Head Girl for the year 1925-1926 and her name is the first to appear on the shield. The last name appearing on the shield is that of Robin Fowler who was Head Girl for the school's final year at Compton, 1971-1972.

over eighty. She felt that this number of students best suited the facilities of the school. Enrollment grew dramatically at Compton during the Second World War. Perhaps following the war, the student body should have been cut back to its pre-war number which varied between eighty and one hundred girls. There is no doubt that a new residence had to be built in the sixties if the school was going to remain open. A residence to house eighty to one hundred students, as suggested by Dr. Gillard, could have housed this student body. Such a residence would have been less costly and would have meant that a selected student body could have been admitted during the troubled late sixties and early seventies.

Originally, the rural setting of King's Hall (Compton Ladies' College) was an attraction. In latter years, however, it was a liability. Perhaps King's Hall could have capitalized on its location by establishing a school with a format related to its environment, stressing outdoor education or introducing an "Outward Bound" movement in a girls' school. This would have created a very unique girls' college. Another possibility might have been to return to a non-academic curriculum, as it had been originally founded, providing courses in art, music, home economics, physical education, French, and vocational training in various business areas. King's Hall always provided excellent coaching for students with difficulties in particular subjects. The college could have perhaps offered specifically this type of education. If there was any way to enable King's Hall to remain open, it was by the establishment of a small, specialized school, with a definite programme and a small, very special staff. Unfortunately, the new residence presupposed a staff of single women, and a large, single-sexed student body, and this construction and the debt that it incurred, made many choices impossible.

King's Hall (Compton Ladies' College) survived as an institution for ninety-six years by responding to the need

for change. Miss Joll and Miss Gillard provided together sixty-one years of continuity and stability. This long stable period contributed greatly to the school's ability to continue in spite of dramatic internal and external changes. The magnitude of the social and economic conditions of the final four years of the school made the boldest change of all necessary as it meant that the King's Hall girls had to leave their Compton campus and merge with the student body of Bishop's College School in Lennoxville. The decision to unite was made primarily for pragmatic reasons, yet it was the only theoretical decision appropriate for the time for both schools. Co-education was, in effect, the only relevant type of education for a society that professed to believe in the equality of the sexes, and only through the co-educational experience could total life education take place. The union of the student bodies of King's Hall and Bishop's College School was not unique but in one small way it symbolized the aspirations of the foremost contender for the equal education of both sexes, Mary Wollstonecraft.

"Contending for the rights of
women, my main
arguement is built
on the simple principle,
that if she be not
prepared by education
to become the
companion of man,
she will stop the progress
of knowledge, for truth
must be common to
all, or it will be
inefficacious with respect
to its influence on general
practice."

Mary Wollstonecraft
Vindication of the Rights of Women

1792

APPENDIX A

THE SUBSEQUENT YEARS OF LEADING STAFF MEMBERS

Although not central to this work it is useful to examine the subsequent lives and careers of the significant staff members who left King's Hall. This material often provides the researcher and the reader with insight into the abilities, character and personality of an individual not otherwise revealed. This appendix includes the concluding stories of certain important staff members in numerical order.

1. Reverend Joseph Dinzey
2. Mrs. Amelia Brouse
3. Miss Gena Smith
4. Miss Laura Joll
5. Miss Joyce Mary Horner

1. Reverend Joseph Dinzey

Mr. Dinzey proceeded from Compton, Quebec to Maine, serving two parishes there in Mexico and Eastport from 1884 to 1888. He then served a number of churches in Massachusetts. From 1891 to 1895 he was rector of The Church of the Messiah in Woods Hole. He then moved to The Church of the Good Shepherd in Boston, remaining until 1898.[1] During the following year he was acting clergy of St. Mark's Church in Leominster, Massachusetts.[2] In 1899 he retired to Hanover, Massachusetts near his daughters, Ethel Mae Dinzey who lived in Hanover and Amy Winifred Dinzey Sylvester of Norwell, Massachusetts.[3] In 1905 the minister of the Episcopalian Church of Hanover died and the church board had difficulty in finding a replacement. Rev. Joseph Dinzey, then seventy-two, was asked to temporarily fill the vacancy. He remained at St. Andrew's Episcopalian Church of Hanover until 1907. Dinzey's remaining years were spent in retirement in Hanover. Mrs. Dinzey died in 1903 and Rev. Joseph Dinzey died on November 27, 1919.[4]

Joseph Dinzey had served in fifteen parishes during his life's work as a clergyman. The longest period he spent in any community was at Compton where he remained fourteen years from 1870 to 1884. It appears that after his years at Compton he was rather a restless man. Perhaps something about his experience there made it difficult for him to establish himself permanently in a parish. His unusual background, as the son of a prominent family on a small Swedish West Indian island,

[1]Archives, St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, Kent.

[2]Interview, Mrs. James P. Hall, Norwell, Massachusetts, August 26, 1976.

[3]Ibid.

[4]Minutes of St. Andrew's Episcopalian Church, Hanover, Massachusetts, U.S.A., courtesy Miss F. Phillips, aunt by marriage to Mrs. James P. Hall, grandaughter of Rev. Joseph Dinzey.

is possibly a partial answer. The disputes he had with people in Compton may be another partial answer. Life in Canada and New England must also have been vastly different from the warm climate and close island community with which he was familiar.

It is unfortunate that Joseph Dinzey did not submit his required correspondence. He was expected to send yearly reports from his Canadian missions to the S.P.G. but his reports were never sent. The society may have waived this duty for Rev. Joseph Dinzey, but it seems unlikely. All other reports for Quebec missions at that time are available at the U.S.P.G.[5]

Dinzey appeared only in Crockford's Clerical Directory in 1865 and never thereafter, indicating his failure to send the Directory information. The Churchman's Guide and Clerical Directory, published in Canada in 1877 had information about Dinzey only in their second edition. The third edition, published in 1879, had nothing about him. He must have failed to send this Directory information also.[6] Dinzey's name was dropped from the clergy list of the Church Enquiry Centre in 1871, and even when his name appeared on their list, no address was ever given.[7] It was his responsibility to send information to this organization. Fortunately, St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, Kent, had a more or less accurate account of his career, indicating that he must have retained his tie with that institution. Nevertheless, their dates do not always appear to be accurate. Parish records frequently place Dinzey as their rector at dates in variance with St. Augustine's records. It appears that the parish minute books would be the more correct and wherever possible these are the dates

[5]Archives, U.S.P.G., London, England.

[6]Archives, Anglican Church of Canada, 600 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ontario.

[7]Church of England, Enquiry Centre, London, England.

used in the material. It is unusual that the file on Dinzey at St. Augustine's does not have a record of Rev. Joseph Dinzey's founding of Compton Ladies' College in 1874, or his position as Principal of that institution for the next ten years. In their records he is listed as "R of Compton, Quebec, 1868-82,"[8] which is completely inaccurate. Perhaps this inaccuracy and omission shows Rev. Joseph Dinzey's disappointment at not receiving real financial aid for his school from the church societies.

During Rev. Joseph Dinzey's final ten years he never spoke about the school he established in Canada.[9] It is, therefore, fortunate that Rev. Joseph Dinzey's letters to Mr. William M. Jarvis, and the letters of Lucy, Minnie and Nellie to their father, were discovered. These letters reveal so much about Rev. Joseph Dinzey and the first ten years of Compton Ladies College. We learn of the Dinzeys' personal tragedies, and personal financial problems as well as the staff complications, economic difficulties, and problems that arose with the school's patrons and corporation members. We also get a clear picture of the happy life of the pupils at the school, and we sense through the Jarvis children's letters the joy and freedom experienced by the pupils under the care of Joseph and Louisa Dinzey. Joseph Dinzey the man, the Principal, the clergyman, is also clearly revealed to us through his actions and his own words, and it is appropriate to end this appendix with some very revealing words Rev. Joseph Dinzey wrote to Mr. Jarvis on March 5, 1878.

> "I am willing to take (not as necessity, but I trust submissively, feeling that God is the best Judge of what is good

[8]Archives, St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, Kent.

[9]Interview, Mrs. James P. Hall, Norwell, Massachusetts, August 26, 1976.

for me) any thing that the Almighty may see fit to send upon me. As to the future I commit myself entirely to him - at least, that is my desire - and therefore, I fear not what man may do unto me. And I shall try for the future not to allow any thing that may be unkind or unjust, or what may appear so - to disquiet me or to cause revengeful feelings. This I know is aiming high, and too often I may fail in my effort - but God helping me, I shall try nevertheless. It is now after tea - but not 7 o'clock - the girls are dancing and playing.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

J. Dinzey"

2. Mrs. Amelia Brouse

In 1902 Mrs. Brouse left Compton with all the staff members except for two, and along with a Mrs. Kitchen as co-principal, she opened a girls' school in Hamilton, Ontario called Kingsthorpe. The school opened in an old house on Duke Street, but in 1904 it was relocated in a larger three storey brick house on the corner of Hughson and Forest Avenues. The student body of Kingsthorpe reached as high as eighty girls, of which only eight or ten were residential. The residential students were housed on the third floor of the school building. The school had both an academic and finishing school programme. Art, music and French, formed the core of the non-academic curriculum. The college never changed principals. Mrs. Brouse and Mrs. Kitchen were the school, it appears, and with the end of their careers, after twenty years, Kingsthorpe ended.[1]

[1] Hamilton Spectator, "Out Of The Storied Past, Many Have Memories of Kingsthorpe Girls' School," February 19, 1955.

3. Miss Gena Smith

Miss Gena Smith left King's Hall and in September of 1905 became Headmistress of Edgehill School in Windsor, Nova Scotia. She remained there until her retirement at fifty-five, in 1919. She carried on for some time after Miss Lefroy making few changes. Miss Blanche L. Lefroy had been trained at Cheltenham, so no doubt her methods and established practices were comfortable for Miss Smith.[1] She is remembered at Edgehill for the plays she produced, her involvement in raising money and encouraging Red Cross activities as President of the local Red Cross during World War I, and for her assistance in 1917 when the tragic Halifax explosion occurred and the school assembly hall became an emergency hospital. She gave most generously toward the improving of Edgehill's Assembly Hall, which was begun in her final years at the school.[2] On her retirement she moved to Vancouver with another Edgehill mistress, Miss Doman.

In 1933 Miss Smith and Miss Doman returned to England to live in London, but with the outbreak of World War II they moved to the west country and finally to Worthing. The last days of Miss Smith's life were spent in a hotel where she was looked after by her friend of forty-five years, Miss Doman. On her one hundredth birthday Miss Smith was visited by four old girls from St. Stephen's High School. She received the traditional telegram from the Queen and was toasted in champagne. She was a little deaf, but possessed all her faculties. Miss Gena Smith died peacefully at Worthing a few weeks after her one hundredth and first birthday.[3]

[1]Mildred H. Roechling, ed., Memories of Edgehill 1891-1966, p. 17.

[2]Ibid., pp. 17-22.

[3]Obituary, June 1965, courtesy Miss Violet Truman, friend of Miss Smith's from 1891 to 1965.

Miss Smith's obituary described her as "small but awe-inspiring. Miss Smith expected a high standard of work. Other members of Staff might take 'Howlers' philosophically but not Miss Smith. I think it says much for her dignity and power of control that, though many pupils knew her in quite a different capacity out of school, in school we never thought of her as anyone but the Headmistress."[4]

[4] Ibid.

4. Miss Laura Joll

Miss Joll's retirement in her sixty-first year in 1928 was a sad ending to a long and active career at King's Hall. Eventually it became known that she had cancer. Miss Ethel P. Rowe, the cousin with whom Miss Joll retired, married during the following year and this prompted Miss Joll to decide to return to Compton. She wrote to Miss Gillard, the new Headmistress, explaining her plans to live as a paying house guest at Maplehurst and asked Miss Gillard if she would mind the school's past Headmistress living in the vicinity. On May 6, 1931, shortly after finalizing her plans to return to Compton, Miss Joll died. She was buried in the cemetery of St. James the Less where a cross-shaped headstone, close to the cemetery entrance, marks her grave.* Miss Joll left an endowment fund of one hundred and fifty dollars to the college. It became available in 1939. In 1940 the K.H.C.O. G.A. renovated and refurnished a room at King's Hall as a library in memory of Laura Joll.

*Miss Joll's Grave - Miss Joll was buried beside her cousin Ada Rowe who had died in 1916 at King's Hall. Ethel P. (Rowe) Jones was eventually buried in the adjoining plot and the names of all three women appear on the headstone.

5. Miss Joyce Mary Horner

Miss Horner, the King's Hall English teacher responsible for the beginning of the school magazine in 1929, became the author of three books.[1] Her first work, The English Woman Novelists and their Connection with the Feminist Movement 1688-1787, was published in 1930 by Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. Two novels followed, The Wind and the Rain, published in 1943 by Doubleday Doran and Company in the United States and Faber and Faber in England in 1944 and The Greyhound in the Leash, published by the same companies in 1949.

Joyce Mary Horner's first novel, The Wind and the Rain, won the Doubleday Doran and the Curtis Brown Writer's Conference Prize in 1942. The heroine of the romantic story, a teacher from Scarborough, Yorkshire, arrives in Canada in the second part of the book to teach in a private girls' school, accessible by train from Montreal. Names such as Gilly, Porteous and Bishop's College are reminiscent of King's Hall and the Lennoxville area. The staff lounge described in the novel fits the descriptions of the King's Hall staff lounge of 1929. The landscape surrounding the school in the novel is clearly that of the college. The close life between staff and students is depicted, even to the sharing of bathrooms, and this was of course the case at Compton. Student activities such as skiing on the school property and attending the rather hectic Saturday night silent movie bring King's Hall events of 1928 to 1929 to mind. The Canadian school in Miss Horner's novel is never named, but no doubt about its identity can exist for the reader familiar with King's Hall.

[1] British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books, Vol. 107, Column 171.

APPENDIX B

THE KING'S HALL LONG-STANDING STAFF MEMBERS

1930-1968

It was impossible to write adequately in the chapter devoted to Miss Gillard's years about the long-standing staff members during her time as Headmistress. Many teachers remained at the college ten years or longer, giving a sense of order and stability to the school. The benefits of a reliable, continuous staff core are numerous. No institution can operate successfully without the backing of conscientious staff. The teachers who remained with Miss Gillard for many years were willing to accept her educational values and to follow her direction. So many teachers, remaining such long periods at King's Hall under Miss Gillard, says much about her personal qualities and her abilities as a Headmistress.

Staff that Served Ten Years or Longer, Resigning Before 1968

Miss Peggy Jones 1937 to 1949

B.A., University of New Brunswick
School of Education, University of New Brunswick
Teacher of mathematics and science (junior)

Miss Helen Hughes 1946 to 1957

B.A., University of New Brunswick
School of Education, University of New Brunswick
Teacher of English, typing and shorthand

Dr. Virginia Keith 1942 to 1944
1946 to 1951
1952 to 1960
1961 to 1962

B.A., University of New Brunswick
M.A., Acadia University
School of Education, University of Alberta
Ph.D., (Education) University of Ottawa
Teacher of mathematics

Dr. Keith taught a total of sixteen years at King's Hall. Upon her resignation in 1962 Dr. Keith became a Professor in the Faculty of Education at the University of Ottawa.

Miss Jean Ramsay 1943 to 1963

B.A., University of New Brunswick
Normal School, New Brunswick
Teacher of the junior classes at King's Hall

Miss Ramsay had infantile paralysis, yet her infirmity never prevented her from taking her full share of the many duties and responsibilities of a teacher in a residential school. Jean Ramsay was a conscientious, happy woman respected by her colleagues and students. In 1963 Miss Ramsay resigned from King's Hall and became Dean of Women at the University of New Brunswick. On October 18, 1965 Miss Ramsay, only in her forties, died suddenly of cancer. Per Annos of 1966 paid tribute to her outstanding qualities.

Miss Anna MacDonald 1943 to 1962

L. Mus., Dalhousie University
L.R.A.M., London, England
Normal School, Nova Scotia
Institute of Music, Skidmore College, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Teacher of music and singing

Miss MacDonald had performed as a concert pianist. In 1962 she retired to Cape Breton Island and later to Toronto, Ontario.

Mrs. Edith Yarrill 1955 to 1967

Lyceum, France

During the Second World War from 1941 to 1945, Mrs. Yarrill served as civilian interpreter for the British Navy in

both the West Indies and in Ottawa. At present Mrs. Yarrill lives in Lennoxville, Quebec.

Staff that Served Ten Years or Longer, Resigning in 1968

Miss Gwladys Keyzer 1929 to 1968

Margaret Eaton School of Physical Education, Toronto, Ontario.*
Teacher of Physical Education
Secretary to the Headmistress

Miss Keyzer remained thirty-nine years at King's Hall, the longest period of any teaching staff member. She was a tall, athletic woman who could be a firm disciplinarian, on one hand, and an extremely kind woman with a sense of humour and love of fun, on the other hand. Although she became Miss Gillard's secretary she continued to instruct drill and organize games, assist in coaching soccer and other sports, and share the duties assigned to all the teachers. Miss Keyzer fulfilled the many responsibilities of Miss Gillard's secretary, did the school timetabling, took care of both staff and student mail and arranged the numerous and varied school events. It has been said that Miss Gillard would decide to try something new in terms of courses, timetabling, events or outings and Miss Keyzer would work out all the practical logistics so that the plan worked smoothly. The two women, it appears, had complementary talents and could function well as a team. In 1968 Miss Keyzer retired to Swampscott, Massachusetts, and for the next six years she led an active life. After a short, severe illness, Gwladys Keyzer died of cancer, on June 5, 1976. Miss Keyzer devoted her entire life to King's Hall. Such dedication to an institution is rare.

*The Margaret Eaton School of Physical Education - This school no longer exists. Both the spelling Eaton and Eton appear in various materials dealing with King's Hall, however, it appears that the school was named after Margaret Eaton, wife of Timothy Eaton.

Miss Frances MacLennan 1946 to 1968

B.A., Dalhousie University
M.A., University of Toronto
Teacher of English

Miss MacLennan taught at a number of Canadian private schools during her career. Her first position was at Halifax Ladies' College. She next taught at Netherwood School in New Brunswick. Following this Miss MacLennan moved to Ontario and took a position on the staff of Havergal. She then moved to Montreal and taught at Trafalgar School for Girls. In 1946 she joined the staff of King's Hall and remined there for twenty-two years. She returned to Netherwood School for Girls in Rothesay, New Brunswick in 1968, taking the position of vice-principal. In 1970 Miss MacLennan retired to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where she is active in both church and philanthropic work. Miss Frances MacLennan is the sister of the distinguished Canadian writer, Hugh MacLennan.

Mme. Sylvia Landes 1953 to 1968

European Doctorate
Teacher of French

Mme. Landes had experienced the turmoil of Europe during the two war periods. She was Austrian but lived and taught in Russia for a number of years. She managed to leave Russia through a friend in the French Embassy and eventually came from Paris to Canada. King's Hall really became her Canadian home. Mme. Landes at present resides in Montreal.

Staff that Served Ten Years or Longer, Resigning After 1968

Miss Dorothy Wallace 1938 to 1969

B.A., the University of Bishop's College
Department of Education, the University of Bishop's College
Teacher of science

Miss Wallace at present resides in Lennoxville, Quebec.

Miss Mary Morris 1939 to 1971

B.A., University of Toronto
M.A., University of Toronto
Teacher of history
Assistant Headmistress 1968 to 1970
Headmistress 1970-1971

Miss Morris retired to Grimsby, Ontario in 1971.

Mlle. Odette Cailteux 1940 to 1972

Lyceum, Paris, France
Teacher of French

Mlle. Cailteux was invited to join the staff of B.C.S. in 1972 but declined. She retired to North Hatley along with Miss Gillard.

Rev. D.F.M. Roberts 1952 to 1972

B.A., Oxford
M.A., Oxford
Teacher of Latin and Scripture

Rev. Derek Roberts joined the staff of B.C.S. and took up residence in Lennoxville.

Miss Dorothy Hewson 1953 to 1972

The Royal Academy of Music, London, England
Teacher of music

Miss Hewson joined the staff of B.C.S. in 1972 and lives in Lennoxville.

Miss Glena Evans 1957 to 1972

Matron

Miss Evans retired to her home in Sawyerville, Quebec.

A residential school cannot function without reliable and motivated domestic and ground-keeping employees. Many such men and women remained at King's Hall for long periods. Miss Gillard gave these staff members a feeling of belonging

at the school. She recognized the need for each employee and knew how to express her appreciation for their many services.

Mr. Jim Skuse remained at the college for fifty years, working under Miss Joll, Miss Tugwell and Miss Gillard. Mr. George Groundwater returned to the Orkneys after thirty-five years at King's Hall. Mr. H.O. Burt was school chef from 1936 to 1969, and Fred Halls ran the school farm from 1937 to 1957. Mr. Armstrong, John and Vivian Cox, Mrs. Crichley, Helen Dezan, Mrs. Hazelton, Pearl Longstrom, John Morrisson, Mary Rose, Hugh Rose, Jerry Ryan and Mr. and Mrs. R. Shepherd all remained ten years or longer at King's Hall, doing the numerous jobs vital for the smooth functioning of the residential college.

*Mrs. Aitken was not included in these biographical sketches. Although affectionately remembered by many of the women who attended King's Hall, Mrs. Aitken was not a staff member, and therefore she has been omitted at the request of Dr. Adelaide Gillard.

APPENDIX C

KING'S HALL, COMPTON 1972-1979

In 1972 King's Hall closed its doors as a boarding school for girls. The King's Hall Corporation, however, continues to exist managing the affairs of the school.* The college was listed for sale and three serious offers have been made to date, but unfortunately no sale has been completed.[1] The school's location, the age and condition of the original building, the size and nature of the new residence, and the political situation in Quebec, have been the primary causes that have prevented the sale.

Certain properties belonging to the school have been sold. The Dawson farm house, purchased in 1913 along with its acreage, was sold and moved to Moe's River Road. On the original site the barn foundation exists, as well as the tumbled sugar shack used until the nineteen fifties. The Kellam house on Moe's River Road, purchased in 1907 and used in a variety of ways by King's Hall, was also sold. The parsonage of St. James the Less

[1]Royal Trust Company, Real Estate Department.

*The Corporation, 1978 - Hon. President - Rt. Rev. Bishop Allen Goodings, Chairman - Justice William Mitchell, Chairman of the Executive - Mrs. F.C. Winser, Members of the Executive - Mr. R. Calder, Mr. R.L. Henry, Mrs. A.I. Matheson, Mr. G.T. Miltimore, Mrs. J.N. Morton, Mrs. Donald Pringle, Mr. J.W. Sharp, Mr. K.R. Stevenson, Honorary Treasurer and Managing Director - Mr. G.T. Miltimore, Members - Mr. D.H. Bradley, Rev. Canon J.D.R. Franklin, Mr. H.H. Gibaut, Dr. C.L.O. Glass, Mrs. R. Grass, Mrs. J. Iversen, Mrs. J.P. MacIntosh, Mr. Allan Magee, Mrs. M.E. Nixon, Mr. A.L. Penhale, Mr. John Penhale, Mr. Andrew Roy, Mr. R.W. Shannon, Miss Judith Taylor, Mrs. Boyd Whittall.

purchased by the church in 1875 and sold to the school with the glebe land in 1925, was given in 1972 to Mr. Gerald Miltimore, the Honorary Treasurer and Managing Director of the school, in appreciation for his service from 1968. The Gagné farm, purchased in 1936, was sold in 1974 with one acre of land to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shepherd of Compton. Mr. Shepherd's parents were employees of King's Hall for many years. The barn foundations remain behind the house indicating the size and location of the structures used by the college until 1957. The staff house in the village of Compton, purchased in 1946, was also sold.[2]

St. James the Less became the official school chapel in 1925.* After the closing of King's Hall St. James the Less has had little use and funds for upkeep are non-existent. Six local families attend the church which is opened twice a month during the summer and for a Christmas service, as well as for christenings, marriages and funerals. The wood and plaster structure deteriorates a little more each year. St. James the Less contains many fine stained glass windows, wall plaques and memorabilia of historical interest to both the Eastern Townships and King's Hall.

King's Hall once housed a large and unusual library containing many valuable, old volumes. A large portion of the library has been sold to second-hand book dealers. Some books were also donated to the Sherbrooke Rotary Club to be sold.[3] A few volumes called "The Laura Joll Collection" are housed in the B.C.S. library.

[2]Sherbrooke Registry Office.

[3]Interview, Mr. William Dier, North Hatley, Quebec, by Miss Margot Graham, Alumni Secretary of B.C.S.

*See pp. 138-139.

During the school's latter years fire in the original building became a constant worry. On February 16, 1976 a fire did occur in the basement of the old building at nine forty-five in the evening. The Waterville Fire Department was called but since the school was out of this department's jurisdiction the Compton Fire Department answered the call and put out the fire after four hours of labour.[4]

From the summer of 1971 through the past summer of 1978 the Ontario Department of Education has used the King's Hall premises in order to offer French immersion classes for Ontario teachers. If King's Hall remains unsold this use of the school will possibly continue. Gillard House has been used as a residence during the past four academic years by Champlain Regional College students. The students have been bused to classes at the CEGEP located on the campus of Bishop's University, Lennoxville. From September of 1977 until Christmas of 1978, students were also housed against fire regulations in the old King's Hall building. The school kitchen, dining room, and laundry room now function in the main building but the other facilities are not used. The use of the school by the CEGEP students has caused some problems in terms of supervision and damage. The most serious problem occurred in February of 1979 when King's Hall was raided by the Quebec Provincial Police. Three students were arrested and 100 grams of both cannabis and hashish estimated at $2000. was seized.[5] This residential arrangement will likely end shortly, as a new residence for these CEGEP students is being built at present on Winder Avenue, Lennoxville.[6]

The unique old building is no longer alive with the voices

[4]Compton Fire Department.

[5]Sherbrooke Record, Thursday, February 15, 1979.

[6]Champlain Regional College, Mr. Grant Sheltus, Financial Officer, Lennoxville Campus.

and laughter of school girls. The new residence never fulfilled the hopes and expectations of those who strove to build it. The deepest wish of most of the board members and past staff is that the buildings will soon be sold to some body that will use them for a worthwhile enterprise and save them for posterity. It would be a great loss to the Eastern Townships if the original building were destroyed by fire or were left to the elements and vandalism, for it is truly an historic landmark that should be preserved.

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Turner, Mrs. Catherine. Brockville, Ontario. November 26, 1976.

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3. Archives Personally Consulted

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B - UNPUBLISHED MATERIAL

The nature of this thesis made it necessary to collect much of the material by means of correspondence. Information was gathered from church, educational, county and government archives, libraries, parishes and individuals scattered all over the world. A distinction has been made in the bibliography between the sources consulted by means of correspond-

ence and those gathered personally. Under the general heading of "Correspondence" there are three subdivisions a) Institutions b) Parish Minutes c) Individuals.

1. Correspondence

a) Institutions

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Greater London Council. London, England.
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b) Parish Minutes

Axbridge, Somerset, England. Diocese of Bath and Wells.

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Hanover, Massachusetts. St. Andrew's Episcopalian Church.

Richmond Corner, New Brunswick. Anglican Church.

St. Catharines, Ontario. St. George's Anglican Church.

South Richmond, New Brunswick. Anglican Church.

Weybridge, Surrey, England. Church of England.

c) Individuals

Absalom, Rev. H.P. Chaplain of King's Hall 1949 to 1952. Little Haven, Pembroke, Wales. January 26, 1976.

Baptist, Miss Flora. King's Hall student 1930-1931. Williston, Vermont. May 15, 1976.

Brown, Bishop Russel F. President of King's Hall Corporation 1960-1971. Montreal, Quebec. March 9, 1977.

Campbell, Mrs. Evelyn. King's Hall student 1919-1925. Penticton, British Columbia. November 24, 1978.

Donahue, Mrs. Miriam. Board of Trustees St. Helen's, Dunham. Montreal, Quebec. July 1, 1976.

Dutton, Miss Dorothy. King's Hall student 1913-1917. Lennoxville, Quebec. October 13, 1975.

Fisher, Miss Margaret L. Knowlton, Quebec. May 1, 1976.

Flannery, Lady Maud. King's Hall student 1910-1912. Aldeburgh, Suffolk, England. October 29, 1977.

Glassco, Mrs. Willa. King's Hall student 1914-1918. Toronto, Ontario. December 7, 1975.

Hall, Mrs. James P. Norwell, Massachusetts. July 31, 1976, September 15, 1976, November 17, 1976.

Harbert, Mr. E.T. King's Hall Corporation 1944-1966. Calgary, Alberta. October 20, 1975.

Hume, Mr. W.E. St. Catharines, Ontario. April 19, 1976.

Jackman, Mrs. H.R. King's Hall student 1918-1921. Toronto, Ontario. November 10, 1975.

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Kidd, Miss Dorothy. King's Hall Headmistress 1968-1970. Montreal, Quebec. February 21, 1977.

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McCrea, Mr. F.W. Sherbrooke, Quebec. January 22, 1976.

Morris, Miss Mary. King's Hall staff 1939-1971. Grimsby, Ontario. October 19, 1975.

Nesbitt, Miss I.C. King's Hall student 1914-1918. Quebec City, Quebec. October 13, 1975.

Pattinson, Mrs. R.B. King's Hall student 1924-1926. Toronto, Ontario. February 17, 1976.

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Extracts from the Minutes of Meetings of the Corporation of King's Hall, Compton from 1926 to 1940.

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Letter. Dr. D.T. Robertson, A.M., M.D. to Rev. Joseph Dinzey. March 11, 1878. (Xeroxed. courtesy Mr. James B. Winder, Lennoxville, Quebec.)

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Notarial Minutes pertaining to the will, transfer of property, lease stipulations and final sale of the Bacon Farm in Hatley, Quebec. (courtesy Mr. R.T. Cook, Lennoxville, Quebec.)

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Scrapbook containing school magazines, programmes, staff lists, events and mementos 1924-1932. Mrs. C. Turner.

Sherbrooke Registry Office.

Specification of the Work proposed to be executed in the Alterations of King's Hall School at Compton, P.Q., by Cox and Amos, Architects, Montreal, Quebec. 1913.

Statement of Value and Relationship of the Estate of Harry Arunah Norton late of Montreal and Ayer's Cliff, Quebec Deceased 21st December, 1948.

Tape Recording, Miss A.E. Gillard. May 5, 1976.

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